TIME

Looking For Life Out There

Gillette introduces the two bladed razor.



To shave you close, we put in our finest blade.

To shave you even closer, we put in another one.

Meet the New Gillette TRAC I™ Twin Blade Shaving System.



The 1st blade gets most of your whisker. The 2nd blade gets whisker the 1st blade leaves behind.

Two separate blades - to get whisker one blade could miss.

Remarkably enough, it's practically nick-free.

Because 2 blades give you extra shaving efficiency, Gillette has been able to set the blades at a very safe angle, virtually eliminating nicks and cuts.

What's more, the blade edges of the TRAC II Shaving System are shielded at both ends. This protects your face even more.

How do you change blades?

You change cartridges.

Each specially designed shaving cartridge contains 2 Platinum-Plus* blades – Gillette's finest – locked forever into place in tandem, with the edges aligned some 60 thousandths of an inch apart.

To change cartridges, just insert the head of the razor in the automatic cartridge dispenser, slide it to the right, and a fresh cartridge containing 2 new blades snaps into place. You never have to handle a blade



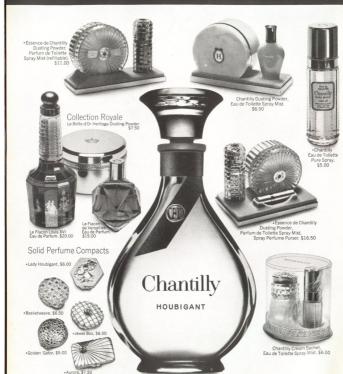
Try the New Gillette TRACII Shaving System.

It's one blade better than whatever you're using now.



The New Gillette TRACII
Twin Blade Shaving System

MNIARY THE FRAGRANCE THAT CAN SHAKE HER WORLD.



Chantilly Perfume, 1 oz. \$30.00

ALSO IN QUELQUES FLEURS

If all you get flying first class is a second helping of dessert, of course you need a wider seat.

But I offer businessmen something more.

The Red Baron

When you fly my first-class Senator Service with my airline, Lufthansa German Airlines, you get more of the important things. I list them quickly so you can get back to business. I, too, am a businessman.

Eins

A la carte food service. My Senator Service is like dining in a fine restaurant, and what fine restaurant insists you eat only what they give you? Besides, American travel agents voted my Senator Service the best first-class transatlantic service.

Zwei

Charming and lovely stewardesses, plus a steward or two.

Drei

Things to help you if you wish to do paper work on your way across the Atlantic.

Vier

The use of a splendid Braun electric shaver so that when you step off my 747 you look like you stepped out of your home.

Fünf

And among many other things, my free businessman's brochures that tell you what you need most to know to enjoy a successful business trip in Germany.

Sex

You should not expect too much—even from my airline.

Sieben

The most flights nonstop to Frankfurt, the businessman's gateway to Europe.

For reservations, schedules, see your travel agent, or call my nearest Lufthansa office. I do not only mind my business, I help you mind yours.







The camera for the weary commuter.

We didn't plan it that way.

Commuters are a mixed bag. Bank presidents rubbing shoulders with engineers. Sales executives sitting (or standing) next to accountants. We never thought they'd find anything to talk about but stocks and crabgrass.

Which is why we were surprised to hear the word "Nikkormat" being spoken aloud in smoking cars. The Nikkormat FTN is our camera, and we designed it not for commuters, but for dedicated photographers who live and breathe photography.

But commuters are using Nikkormats too, and some of them are taking great photographs—they're discovering that a fine camera doesn't have to be complicated.

What happens is involvement. You might start out taking ordinary snapshots. But the Nikkormat's capabilities get you interested, involved. You start experi-

menting, trying new things. Your pictures get better and better. And as your interest grows, the Nikkormat grows with you. Because it's part of the famous Nikon System, the most complete in 35mm photography. Yet, it costs less than \$280 with 50mm IZ Auto-Nikkor lens.

So, go ahead and get a Nikkormat FTN, whether you're a commuter or not.

And, as a Nikkormat owner, you can attend the Nikon School, a two-day course that teaches you the fine points of 35mm photography for only \$20.

See your camera dealer or write for details, Nikon, Inc., Garden City, New York 11530, Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc. (Canada: Anglophoto, Ltd. P.Q.) [327]

Nikkormat
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YOUR DAIQUIRIS ARE CRYING FOR RUM.

You've seen it happen.

You mix a Daiquiri, and all you taste is fruit juice.

That's because you're using the wrong rum.

Myers's rum is dark Jamaican rum. It's not any stronger than other rums; that's a myth. It's just more flavorful because it has more body. When you use Myers's

rum, the rum taste comes through the ice and mixers.
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The true Jamaican Rum.

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LETTERS

Sparks up the Spine

a long way to go.

Sir. You caught the real Reverly Sills [Nov. 22]. She can send sparks up your spine with that incredible voice. For those spectacular talents, most of us would accept an amalgam of megalomania, immorality, the frizzies and flat feet; but happily we don't have to. To experience a Sills performance is to revel in her joyness and that leavening of mischief. Sills is summer in full bloom.

ANNE ANDREASEN Los Angeles

Sir: The statement that Beverly Sills "takes up where Maria Callas left off" cannot go unchallenged.

not go unchallenged.

At least a dozen excellent sopranos
have been compared with Callas since she
departed the lyric stage. Beverly Sills possibly comes the closest, but she still has

ROBERT KNIEPPLE Marion, Ind.

Sir: Permit me to remind you that "this age of great sopranos" also includes Renata Tebaldi.

FRANK S. CARICATO New York City

Snow White v. the Mad Hatter

Sir. If Spiro Agnew thinks that the Democratic Party is like "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" [Nov. 22], he ought to take a look at his party. The Republican Party consists of a Mad Hatter, Humpty Dumpties and Martha Mitchell in Lousyland. All wrapped up in that thing President Nixon calls a Republican dinner, which is actually a crazy tea party in disguise.

JIMMY VAN VALKENBURG Elmsford, N.Y.

Sir: Now that the Giant has coaxed the Party Goose into laying a spectacular \$5,000,000 in coins on the table after glutonous dinners, do you suppose he will clanking of the coins drown the noise of colarking of the coins drown the noise of footsteps as Poor Laboring Jack, armed only with his ballot, climbs the beanstalk?

RUTH GINN

BakerSield, Calif.

Sir: The true direction of Fred Harris' presidential campaign is evidenced by in presidential campaign is evidenced by of funds. The black and the poor of this country are in no position to contribute to the gargantuan needs of a modern presidential campaign; and a man advocating a massive relativation of wealth is not going to receive funds from the upper a massive relation to flose the most if he sweet the most if he sweet and the form the upper succeeds.

With his withdrawal, it appears that another token liberal will again lead the Democratic field, espousing little more than a slight change from the present policies, which are so indifferent to the needs of our country.

DAVID GOSSACK Boulder, Colo.

Insect Zoo

Sir: The comments of Norman E. Borlaug [Nov. 22], endorsing the use of DDT and other insecticides "until cheap, safe



Take advantage of our special ski tour fares. Or buy

a standby ticket. We'll get the slopes a little richer.

Ifyou haven't been flying Frontier to where the snow flies, bok what you've been missing.



ANNOUNCING A NEW LOWER-PROOF WILD TURKEY





New Wild Turk. 86.8 proof/7 ye's old. Expensive.

MAYBE WE SHOULD CALL'IT MILD TURKEY

and efficient substitute pesticides are produced and made easily available," made me wonder what would happen if insecticides worked too well. Hindsight might reveal that an insect species, after the last of its kind had been killed, was valuable or even necessary for some ecological function. What would we do then? Breed another similar species?

Perhaps the world needs a zoo for insects, to preserve each species and maybe also to present the wonders of nature to the public.

BILL REECHAM Pineville In

Sir: Dr. Borlaug does have a point. But I do not think that starvation, however widespread, could ever cause the extinction widespread, could ever cause the extinction of the human race. Agricultural chemicals, on the other hand, have the potential to do just that. Perhaps the world would be better off in the long run if scientific knowledge and talent, like that possessed by Bor-laug, were used to develop better methods of birth control, instead of trying to maintain millions of people at the edge of starvation by developing "miracle"

> GORDON S. LIND Corvallis, Ore.

End of Ignorance

Sir: Thank you for your article "Growing Unrest on the Farm" [Nov. 22]. Finally a magazine is telling it like it is in rural America. Even our own farm magazines try to bluff us ignorant farmers (and we have been ignorant in the

Let us tell you, the farmers have had it. The time has come for the farmer to let go his independent nature and work to-

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Give him a nice warm feeling about his face.

Just about every single morning for the rest of his life, he is going to shuffle into the bathroom, take a deep breath and drag a thin steel blade across his face.

No one is ever going to make shaving fun for him. But General Electric has found a way to make it sinfully comfortable-with its new Heated Shave Cream Dispenser. It holds practically any standard 6-ounce or 11-ounce can of shaving cream. A touch of a button heats it up to a luxurious beard-wilting temperature. Forty-five seconds later, a touch of another button dispenses it. It makes shaving feel the way it does in a barber shop.

The new General Electric Heated Shave Cream Dispenser. An unusual and thoughtful



If you're looking for a better color TV investment, start looking for MGA.



The Mitsubishi Group also manufactures quality lines

of black-and-white TV sets, radios, stereo systems and appliances. They are outstanding investments, too.

5. BIG AND SMALL

The CS-19S 19" diag, meas, color TV above features a solid-state, glideout, fold-open chassis for easier service. Like all MGA TVs., it wraps up good looks, long lile, spectacular performance and a better value. MGA TV... for people who don't want to take chances.



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Our better coordinated, more thoroughly tested TVs pay off right where you want: on the screen, with vivid, true-to-life images. MGA color TV delivers the best performance your signal will allow. Put one next to any set on the floor. Then buy the best picture.



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Here's the first color television created on the same basis as fine champagne. All MGA portable color TV sets undergo a grueling 48-hour "aging" (3 hours on, one hour off). This high voltage test cycle is an extra step we take to make sure "bugs" show up in the factory, not in your home.

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You might have to go a little further to find an MGA TV. But your money will go further when you do. We select our dealerships carefully, to make sure you get the fineat dealers to work with. Then we sell direct to them. Since the middleman profit is ellminated, your money buys more TV value.

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MGA is among the newest of the 50 companies that comprise the century-old, world-wide Mitsubishi Group. Any MGA TV you buy benefits from the combined expertise of over 350,000 employees, in more than 1,000 laboratories and factories. So one of the things you buy an MGA TV for is a long time.

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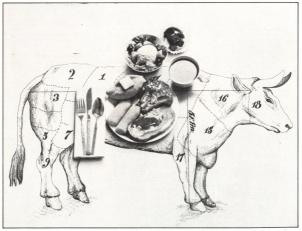
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THE BEST RUN COMPANY IN THE SKY INTRODUCES THE BEEFEATER.

For our Los Angeles bound Coach passengers: big, juicy cuts of roast prime rib. (The same prime beef we use in First Class.) Served au jus on warmed, individually prepared plates—on all non-stop lunch and dinner flights between Chicago and Los Angeles.

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When it comes to Magicubes, more people know how to use them than when. So they use cubes when they don't need them. And forget them when they do. And they wind up wasting both film and cubes.

But that can't happen with the Minolta Autopak 600-X camera.

You leave the Magicube on the 600-X day and night, indoors and out. When you need it, it flashes: When you don't, it doesn't. Automatically.

Flash or no flash, the Autopak® 600-X is easy to use. An electric eve sets the proper combination of shutter speed and lens opening. Automatically. All you have to do to take excellent pictures is focus and shoot. You can take black-and-white and color snapshots, as well as color slides with the Autopak 600-X, just by dropping in a #126 instant loading cartridge.

The Autopak 600-X costs about \$50. For more information, see your camera dealer. Or write for literature





gether with his fellow farmer for a fair and just price. A revolution, they say? They ain't seen nuthin' yet.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. ROHL Prescott Wis

One must question the competency of the White House agriculture aides. I ference between a pea and a sunflower, let alone the difference between sweet corn and field corn. Agriculture deserves better representation.

E.H. CARBON Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Dispelling a Myth

Sir: In your excellent article on Nobel Laureate Dennis Gabor, the father of holography [Nov. 15], you inadvertently repeated a widespread myth that has crept into scientific literature: that his original three-dimensional images were "crude." Far from it: Gabor's initial imaging was amazingly good, even without lasers. Nor should it be overlooked that he is continuing to contribute to de-velopments in holography and many other areas of technology, notably in his collaboration with Peter Goldmark at CBS Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., and at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. Finally, as he has shown in his popular writings. Gabor is also deeply concerned with the implications that science and technology have for the future well-being of man. PROFESSOR GEORGE W. STROKE

> Electro-Optical Sciences Laboratory State University of New York Stony Brook, N.Y.

A Success, Not a Setback

Sir: I question the title of the article "Black Setback in Mississippi" [Nov. 15]. You seem to imply by this title that blacks are required to vote for blacks. The recent election in Mississippi was the first in the history of the state in which race was not brought out as a primary issue. This I would consider quite a suc-cess and not at all a setback. That is more than I can say for elections in some other parts of the country.

C.T. Mansfield

McLeansville, N.C.

Restoring the Balance

Sir: Again the labor unions are dictating terms under which they will remain on the Pay Board [Nov. 29]. How much long-er must we tolerate this intimidation?

Unions represent only a small percentage of the labor force; yet they are able to devastate the economy, unduly influence major political and legislative decisions, and inconvenience millions of citizens-all without being held to answer to anyone.

Isn't it time the nation had legislation establishing mandatory binding arbitration of labor disputes, restricting political activities of unions, and restoring the balance in bargaining power between unions

EMERY F. WEBER Longmont, Colo.

Sir: The irony of our day is that Labor Czar Meany, the dedicated anti-Commu-nist, has placed this nation in greater peril than all of our outside enemies combined. That the electorate has given the power of life and death over our econ-omy to these labor tyrants, and subor-

Who are you saving the Old Taylor for?



Give your good friends the best Bourbon this Christmas.

Before you give any electronic watch look into the one made by the Swiss.

An inexpensive energy cell that needs replacing about once a year, means the Swiss electronic never needs winding. Shock and water resistant, with a jewel at the critical points of wear, it's more rugged than many other electronics.

The Swiss electronic splits time into 28,800 oscillations per hour for greater accuracy than conventional watches.

Stays accurate far longer than an electric watch, because the circuitry is transistorized; with no corroding electrical contacts.

The Tradition
Electronic has a calendar feature that changes the date automatically every 24 hours.

Available in a variety of styles, each guaranteed by Sears to stay accurate within two minutes a month for a year. Or return it to Sears for replacement or refund.

The Tradition Electronic. From under \$45 to under \$100. Only at





The ad your grandparents wouldn't let your parents read.



mask, man's most dangerous enemy strikes in the dark, and adds two out of every thirteen deaths to his score.

Just so long as men and approaching maturity, are not taught to recognize the cruelest of

all foes to health and happiness-just so long will many lives be utterly wrecked, lives which could have been

it may seem, tens of thousands of victims of this insidious disease (syphilis) are utterly unaware its malignant poison is steadily and surely robbing them of health and strength.

No other disease takes so many forms As it progresses, it may mask as rheumatism, arthritis, physical exhaustion and nervous breakdown. It may ap pear to be a form of eye, heart, lung, practically no organic disease the symp-toms of which it does not simulate. No wonder it is called "The Great

The Great Imitator

desirous of protecting his own healthand more especially the duty of every parent anxious to safeguard children-to know its direct and indirect results.

Syphilis is responsible for more misery of body and mind than any other dis-It destroys flesh and bone. Its ulcers leave terrible scars. It attacks heart, blood vessels, abdominal organ -and most tragic of all are its attacks upon brain and spinal cord, the great nerve centers, resulting commonly in blindness, deafness, locomotor ataxia. paralysis, paresis and insanity—a life-long tragedy.

Because of fear and ignorance, count less millions of victims have wickedly imposed upon and hood winked by quacks, charlatans and mailers pretending to practice medicine.

The United States Government took a brave step forward during the Great War and told our soldiers and sailors the truth about this dread disease and what it would do if unchecked or

improperly treated

It can be cured by competent physicians if detected in time and if the patient faithfully follows the scientific treatment prescribed by his doctor. After the disease has been allowed to progress beyond the first stages, cures less certain, but a great deal can often be done to help chronic sufferers

Men and women should learn the truth and tell it in plain language to those dependent upon them for education and guid ance. It is a helpful sign that the best educate



rding to Government statistics, the is of 200,000 Americans, each year, irectly caused by syphilis and asso-i diseases. But thousands of death and to other causes are actually due

frank instruction.

Published b

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - NEW YORK Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

The year was 1927. And Americans were getting syphilis, a venereal disease that was sweeping the country

But no one talked about it. They would just get it, and maybe die from it. Or end up a cripple.

So, the following year, we at Metropolitan Life ran a national advertisement about syphilis and its dangers.

By 1928 standards, the ad was shockingly direct. Not for children's eyes. Syphilis was a dirty word, but there it was in print. 185,000 Americans had contracted the

disease. In fact, it had become an epidemic. Right now, we're in the middle of another

epidemic. It's estimated that almost two and a half million people have VD, either syphilis or gonorrhea.

So we've written a booklet on the subject. It's not just another boring booklet telling you VD is bad. It's filled with answers to blunt questions like these: If I kiss a person, can I get syphilis? How would I ever know if I had VD? Can I go to a doctor for treatment

without his telling my parents? If your parents or friends don't know

much about VD or you're too embarrassed to ask, write for the booklet. It's called "Facts you should know about VD, but probably don't."

Write Metropolitan Life, Box V, One Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Don't worry. We'll keep your request confidential. So no one will have to know anything about it. Except you.



We sell life insurance. But our business is life.



Hitachi's auto stereo cassette gets in and out of a car as easily as you do.

To make getting in easy: The TRQ 206 has a permanently mounted bracket that comes with a lock and key.* It operates as a stereo player or monaural recorder on a 12V car battery.

To make getting out easy: For portable use there's a built in speaker. Just slide the TRQ 206 out of the bracket. It then operates as a monaural playback or recorder on AC or batteries.

To make going anywhere easy: The TRQ 206 operates an "C" cell flashlight batteries. There's a complete cassette slide-in and pop-out system, too. Plus, continuous tone control and monitoring lamps for both recording levels and battery life.

RADIO &

Now there's one cassette recorder for every need . . . Hitachi's TRQ 206.

For more information write Dept. T-13, Hitachi Sales Corp. of America, 48-50 34th St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101



TAPE RECORDER WARRANTY Our features

say we're different.
Our warranty proves it.
5 years on transistors
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1 year free carry-in labor

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*Batteries, microphone, cassette, connecting cord, mounting bracket included.

dinated the so-called Chief Executive to their will, says something significant about the composite intelligence of the American people, and it is not complimentary. KENNETH PARRATT

Austin, Texas

Gracious Georgians

Sir: In "The Golden Egg," you say that the gifts to the Governors [Nov. 22] were "a little tasteless." I beg to differ with you. Twas nothing more than a gracious act on the part of the people of the state of Georgia.

As an adopted Georgian, I would like to point out that you are not dealing with cold logicians when you deal with Georgians. A Georgian is truly a gracious person, be he rich or poor, black or white. Thus given the opportunity, such as at the S.G.C., he wants to give a small bit of that of which

ALEX RICHARDSON Due West, S.C.

Sir: When the 16 Governors at the Southern Governors' Conference received gifts, it was called a favor. When the police receive gifts, it is called a bribe.

Sally Holden Raleigh, N.C.

For Man of the Year

he is so proud.

Sir: I would like to nominate Chou Enlai for Man of the Year. He has led the Chinese people out of isolationism and into their rightful place as one of the great powers. He seems to have taken up conciliation with the West, especially the U.S.

WILLIAM M. WARNER Washington

Sir: My nomination for Man of the Year: John Kerry. His eloquent, haunting protest against the war may well mark a turning point in our country's "long day's journey into night."

JERO MAGON Miami Beach

Sir: For Man of the Year: the uncaped crusader, Ralph Nader. MRS. M.E. VALENTINE

s. M.E. VALENTINE Dearing, Kans.

Sir: I nominate the Apollo 15 astronauts and their colleagues as Men of the Year, for they convey a message of peace and understanding between all races and people.

JOHN PICKETT Bartow, Fla.

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Give Ballantine's, the Scotch that wrote the book on quality and taste.



There are two cars built in Sweden. This is the one that reduces your collision insurance rates 15% at Allstate.



Recently, the Allstate Insurance Company challenged the automobile industry to build a car that could withstand a 5 mile an hour front end and a 2½ mile an hour rear end collision with an immovable barrier without any damage to the car.

Build such a car, said Allstate, and we'll reduce collision insurance rates on it 15%... a reduction that can save the car owner twenty-five,

fifty, maybe even eighty dollars or more a year on insurance premiums. As of today, only one car has qual-

As of today, only one car has qualified for that reduction.

The car? The new SAAB 99E.

Our car.
It hits the barrier head on at 5 and rearward at 2½ miles an hour, without any damage. No dents. No scratches. Nothing.

This also means our car passes

the 1973 Federal Safety Standards for low speed collisions a year before it's required.

Our car is a lot different from the other car built in Sweden in other ways, too.

Our car has Front-Wheel Drive, a standard 4-cylinder, fuel-injected, overhead cam engine and

4-speed transmission (3-speed automatic is optional), 4-wheel disc brakes and roll-cage construction. Radial tires

are standard too.

One thing that isn't a lot different is price. Our car costs about the same as theirs.

So before you buy their car, drive ours. The SAAB 99E. We think you're going to buy it instead.





It isn't every girl who can work and run a home. And, luckily, you've got an understanding husband. Tonight, you're going to thank him for all the times he could've grumped and didn't.

It's a good day for Stouffer's.



Lasagna. One of 35 Stouffer's Frozen Prepared Foods.





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A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

IOS ANGELES Correspondent John Wilhelm first seriously considered the possibility of extractrestral life from years gao while visting the nummon tradio telescope at Arccibo, Puerfo Rico, Pulsars—radio signals now thought to emanate from rapidly rotating neutron stars in the far reaches of space—had just been discovered. Arceibo Director Frank Drake let Wilhelm itsen to audo signals originating light-years ways. Recalls Wilhelm: 'It was a think the possibility, however slight, that pulsars might in fact be morgation becomes used by an advanced civilization. I was hooked.

Doing the principal reporting for this week's cover story has given Wilhelm

his best opportunity as fact to indulge his addiction. As a science correspondent, he has covered several Gemin and Apollo flights for Time as well as the death of three astronauts during a 1967 training exercise. Wilhelm found the scientists and the atmosphere at Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, home of the Mariner program, different from the men and mood at Houston and Cape Kennedy.

"The J.P.L. crowd," he says, "is closer, more relaxed, without those worries of having a man up there. Also there is more of a sense of true exploration, more a feeling of touching the 2001 slab, Because of the searcity of facts about Mars, there is more scientific speculation, a broader speculity of second the searcity of second the second production of the searcity of facts and the second production of the searcity of facts are selected to the searcity of second productions of the searcity of second productions of the searcity of searcing searcing the searcing s

reputations."

To Wilhelm, the assignment was almost like researching a Jules Verne sequel. In addition to interviewing many of the Mariner



WILHELM & MODEL OF MARINER 9

9 "investigators" at J.P.L., he talked with Cornell University's Carl Sagan and other experts. Wilhelm's files, together with those of Correspondents Horace Judson and Jerry Hannifin, went to Associate Editor Fred Golden, who wrote the cover story, his third on space.

Has being so close to the subject made Wilhelm a believer in extraterrestrial life? "It is simply too arrogant a presumption to say flat out that we humans are alone in the universe," he says. "Sometimes this kind of mystical belief rings truer than the cleanest scientific logic. That's why I dig Shelley's poetic leap of faith:

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of Eternity."

The Cover: Collage on India ink by François Colos.

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Youth Will Serve

Since some 11 million under-21 voiers will be entitled to cast their ballots in 1972, politicians and pollsters are eager to take the pulse of American youth. The Merit Publishing Co., which publishes an annual volume called Who's Who Among American High School Students, canvased 23,000 student leaders among juniors and seniors in the nation's high schools.

tions tiggistation and the second of the control of the Co.P. Another 14% called themselves independent, and 10% were undecided. If these youngsters have their way, Senter Co.P. William of the Co.P. William of the Co.P. William of the Co.P. William of the Willi

The students placed highest priority on ending the war in Southesat Asia, and they considered the environment and poverty the most pressing domestic problems. One mildly heartening figure: 19% thought social and political change can be brought about within the system. Increasingly, youngets are being given a chance to participate; in a brief control Minn. Sharp swore, in Michael I, Simmons, 18, as a member of the fiveman local draft board.

Black Flag

One youngster who had been made part of the System threw Newark, N.J., into mild turmoil last week. Lawrence Hamm, 17, who was appointed to the local school board last summer by Mayor Kenneth Gibson, introduced a resolution permitting the predominantly black city's classrooms to fly the red, black and green flag of black hieration. The resolution to be bard's nine members), and Newark schoolchildren planned to hoist the colors.

Whether Hamm's intent was to build up black pride or encourage quasi-revolutionary notions, the idea seemed naively incendiary. Certainly the white members of the school board thought so. John Cervase filed a complaint charging that the raising of a flag "was a subject of deep significance" to the community, and won a court order demanding that the board show cause why it should not rescind the resolution. In addition, two New Jersey legislators introduced bills that would bar schools from flying the black liberation flag-or, for that matter, any ethnic or national banner other than the U.S. flag. Said Newark Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale: "The American flag is for all men, regardless of race, color or creed."

Derived from Marcus Garvey's similar banner for his post-World War I black nationalist movement, the "liberation" tricolor first came into contemporary use by black groups some ten years ago.



GOLDWATER DESTROYING KACHINA MOLD Whisky in a Mary statue?



PRESIDENT NIXON MEETIN

Bottled Spirits

Kachinas are the Hopi Indians' holy spirits, sometimes personified by masked dancers or represented by wooden dolls. Thus the Hops protested when Kentucky's Ezra Brooks distillery hit upon the less than divine idea of marketing its with the state of the state of the condense of the state of the state of the sked Tribal Chairman Clarence Hamilton, "about putting whisky in a statue of Mary?"

Name Indiana enlisted the influence of Arzona Senator Barry Goldware, himself a noted collector of kachina dolls. While Brooks had meant to self \$1,000 of the bottles in Arzona, the distiller ended to the bottles in Arzona, the distiller ended to the bottles in Arzona, the distiller ended to the control of the bottles in Arzona, the distiller ended the mode from which the bottles had been made. With the company's cooperation, Goldware personally shattered the mold from which the bottles had been made. With that the dictates of regions establing gave very to the largons establing gave very to the largons establing gave very to the largons establing are very to the largon artifactor of the proof of t

Who's Anxious? Who? Who?

Is the U.S. succumbing to angst?
Not according to a British psychologist, who asserts, surprisingly, that Americans seem to handle stress and strain reasonably well. In the Chocker, Dr. Richard Lynn points out that, compared with the Japanese, Germans, Austrians and Italians, "Americans don't commit suicide in any Japen numbers, nor do they drink very much. I don't think they're an especially neurotic group?

Dr. Lynn based his observations on studies conducted in 18 nations, covering such areas as the suicide rate, alcoholism, vehicle accidents and psychosics. Other populations low on the anxiety scale include Australians, Canadians, the British and—of all peoples—the Irish, whose literature and history are a long testament to the uses of anxiety.







HANDS REACHING TO GREET NIXON AT CONFERENCE ON AGING

Eyeball to Eyeball, Congress Blinked

RICHARD NIXON was feeling his oats last week. He was getting 53% approval in the Louis Harris poll, highest in a year. Talking to 1,600 teen-agers at the 50th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, and later to the White House Conference on Aging in Washington, he sounded like the man who had pledged to "bring us together" on the morrow of his 1968 election victory. The youngsters applauded his denunciation of "the insidious bigotry called age-ism," which leaves the young to "plod along in apprenticeship or chafe in alienation" and abandons the old to "draw Social Security, preferably well out of sight." The oldsters cheered his call for "a new national attitude toward aging," which "can end the 'throwaway psychology' " (see following story),

Nixon was happily making points for 1972 with two important constituencies. Where he really scored, however, was in a crucial confrontation with the Democratic-controlled Congress over financing the 1972 campaign. Eyeball to eyeball, the Democrats did more than blink. They turned away, humiliated.

It had shaped up as a classic political battle. The Democrats, still \$9.3 million in debt from 1968, came up with a plan to allow each taxpayer to check off \$1 of his taxes for a fund that would give each party's presidential candidate a maximum of just over \$20 million to spend for the presidency next year. The Senate passed the plan, along almost strictly party lines, and tacked it on to the tax-reduction bill that is the legislative keystone of the President's plan to revive the U.S. economy. Before the House-Senate conference on the tax bill began, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills let it be known that the campaign check-off was fine with him. It looked as if the President would have to accept the financing amendment he did not want along with his tax bill—or veto both. He threatened repeatedly to do just that, putting his design for economic recovery in hazard so as to deny the Democrats their campaign money.

Wheels Within Wheels, Whether or Wheels Within Wheels, Whether or Wheels Within Wheels, Whether or Weight Wheels wheels with a work of the work of the work of the wheels wheels

Mills tried to save face for the Democrats by leaving the check-off in—but making it effective only after 1972 and subject to a subsequent congressional appropriation. Though there were valid substantive arguments against the scheme, the hard fact was that the Democrats wanted campaign cash for 1972, on the tax changes he wanted for Phase II and after feee The Economy.

There were other grapplings last week in the continual struggle for advantage between Democratic Congress and Republican President. Among them:

▶ After delaying for nearly a year. Chairman Mills came up with his own version of the revenue-sharing program that Nixon once proposed and later was forced to defer because of Mills ophas already reached a record high. The Mills plan would pass along roughly the same amounts of money; under it, for five years state governments would get 31.8 billion annually from federal lion. But Mills rejected the Administration's no-strings approach: he would restrict use of the money to high-priority programs, among them public health, transportation and environment. Why did Mills produce a revenue-sharing plan now? Partly, it seems, to please Democrats in state and local government and thus enhance his possible presidential candidacy next year, or at least his king-making clout in Miami.

▶ After an elaborate round of wheelswithin-wheels politicking, Purdue University Dean Earl Butz, Nixon's nominee to replace Clifford Hardin as Secretary of Agriculture, won Senate confirmation, 51-44. At first it looked as though Butz might be beaten. Butz was vulnerable because he seemed more sympathetic to big agribusiness than to the smaller farmers. Still, enough Democrats went along to confirm him-including, oddly, such Midwestern liberals as Indiana's Birch Bayh and Michigan's Philip Hart. Why? Maybe the Democrats only wanted to make their point and then leave Nixon stuck in 1972 with an Agriculture Secretary unpopular with a farm constituency that could be crucial to the election. But the real rub with the farmers is low corn prices: the Agriculture Secretary has wide latitude to tinker with support prices, and the Republican plan is simply to have Butz raise the floor under corn. The day after he was confirmed. Butz announced that the Government would start buying corn this month in an effort to bring prices up.

▶ The Senate passed a bill to start up a far-reaching \$2. billion-a-year federal program for children that would include day-care and medical services. It would be free to poor families; the cost to other families would depend upon income. The bill is one of the few important pieces of social legislation produced by the 92nd Congress. A House vote is planned this week. The White House has left open the possibility of a veto because of the eventual cost of the program, but the President risks the wrath of the mothers of the

Winter Resort. At week's end, look-ing pale from what he called "one of those 24-hour things" but surely pleased with himself, Nixon took off from Washington on short notice, L.B.J.-style. He arrived in Key Biscayne to work on the gloomy fiscal 1973 budget, which he will send to the Congress before he leaves for Peking in late February.

The first round of the President's pre-Peking summit meetings with Western leaders begins this week, when Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau comes to the White House. Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler announced that the President and Mrs. Nixon will spend Feb. 21-28 in China, visiting Peking, the capital: Shanghai. China's largest city; and Hangchow, the picturesque winter retreat of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign policy adviser, noted that there will doubtless be discussion of other nations between Nixon and the Chinese, but as for the war in Viet Nam, "we do not expect to settle it in Peking.

POLITICS

The Senior Voters

For age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress

With all its ingenuity and affluence, the U.S. has somehow contrived to make a mockery of that assertion of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on behalf of the elderly. Victims of a society that has prolonged life but shortend its usefulness, they sit playing chess, feeding birds or nodding in the sun in geriatric ghettos from San Diego to St. Petrsburg, If I less well off, they huddle in

threadbare apartments in central cities, eking out a meager existence on Social Security, daring the sidewalks only when necessity overrides fear and infirmity.

For too long, Americans over 65 have carried their burdens in stoic silence; at last they are speaking out. Mindful of the fact that they constitute 10% of the U.S. population and an estimated 17% of all registered voters, the elderly are mobilizing their political power. This mobilization could become more effective than the much heralded new youth vote because oldsters regularly vote in large numbers and know their needs precisely. Their aim is government redress for inadequate health care, housing, employment and income. Some 6,000,000 have joined politically oriented groups like the National Council of Senior Citizens and the American Association of Retired Persons. which lobby for legislation to aid oldsters. Last week, as proof of their new clout, some 3,500 men and women delegates of all races from all 50 states assembled for the second White House Conference on Aging

Connected of Tables e-day conference was the cultimation of a year of preparatory meetings in various committees to plan an agenda for the aged. In Washington, the delegates split into committees to formulate recommendations on such problems as nutrition, education and transportation. In testimony to the emerging strength of the conference of the con

President Nixon appeared on the last day and told the delegates that he plans to increase the budget for the Administration on Aging "nearly fivefold," bringing the sum to \$100 million by 1973. He also promised that he would immediately begin to work on means of relief for elderly homeowners burdened by increasing property taxes. Deldened by increasing property taxes.



Eking out a meager existence.

egates had earlier been disappointed when high-ranking Administration officials failed to deal with what old-age programs need most: an immediate, fresh infusion of federal money. They were pleased with Nixon's promises.

The delegates also reacted favorably to Ted Kennedy, whose \$5.50 million food program for the elderly was food moly piece of legislation passed by the only piece of legislation passed by the sion (if was later buried in a House committee). The bill, which passed 88 to 0, was to have provided funds to the states for low-cost meals for anyone 60 and over, particularly for the poor and members of the minorities. At a reception alsement of the provided funds to the states with the provided of the provided for the p

With a presidential election year coming up, both Republicans and Democrats are bidding for the votes of the elderly. And they do vote: of the 20 million lots in the 1968 presidential election, compared with a 61% turnout by the electorate as a whole. Moreover, voters over 50 gave Nison 47% of their votes in 1968, enough to make the different just possibly again in 1972. then safe

To deny Nixon these votes, the Democrats are mapping a senior strategy of their own. It will hammer at the inflation that squeezes the fixed incomes of retired people, Nixon's threat to veto a Social Security increase, and the fact that the Administration asked for less money for old-age programs in 1972 than it did in 1970.

Tongible Proof. Wilbur Cohen, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who will write the recommendations on aging for the Democratic National Convention platform, thinks that the Democrats should push



THREE OLDSTERS ON A ST. PETERSBURG BENCH Nodding in the sun in geriatric ghettos.

a bipartisan effort for property tax exemptions for the elderly who own homes assessed at less than \$15,000 and for at least a 25% increase in Social Security benefits. That uncomplicated legislative program, coupled with some hard campaigning in states like California, Florida, Ohio, Michigan and New York -all of which have large populations of older voters-could mean a switch of 1,000,000 to the Democratic presidential candidate, Cohen contends

While the Democrats and Republicans are fighting over their vote, organizations such as the N.C.S.C. and the A.A.R.P. will be waiting for tangible proof of the parties' commitment to the cause of the elderly. John De Vito, a retired auto worker from Cleveland and a delegate at the White House conference. summed it up: "The senior citizens have fought two wars and paid more taxes than anybody else. Our pressure is 20 million votes. If you don't carry out our program, you don't get our votes.'

The Brooke Scenario

At Muskie headquarters on election night, 1972, the candidate watches in stunned silence. Pennsylvania, a swing state, has already gone Republican, with surprising Nixon strength turning up in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Illinois and Ohio are slipping away from the Democrats, thanks to similar Nixon support in the cities

Muskie remembers the day in Los Angeles, more than a year before, when he candidly told a group of black leaders that he would not choose a Negro as his running mate because, "in view of the climate in the country today, if a black man were on the ticket, we would both lose."

Subsequent polls confirmed his judgment. But his analysis applied to Democrats. How could he have foreseen that Richard Nixon would seize the chance for one more bold surprise and name Massachusetts' Edward W. Brooke, the Senate's only black member, to replace Spiro Agnew on the 1972 G.O.P. ticket? Muskie shakes his head ruefully as the NBC computer awards California to Nixon-Brooke on the basis of early returns from Oakland and Watts.

The fantasy is perhaps farfetched. Ed Brooke is not in the first rank of prospects to replace Spiro Agnew if Nixon decides next summer that the present Vice President is more of a political liability than an asset. The men most often named now are Treasury Secretary John Connally and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. But the possibility of Brooke fascinates political leaders.

By the Ears. First, there is the Nixonian instinct for the unexpected. Says Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott: "Nothing would please the President more than to take the country by the ears with something like this." Nixon respects Brooke; as President-elect, he of-

fered him a choice of three Cabinetlevel jobs: Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and chief of the United Nations delegation. Since then, Brooke has opposed the Administration on major issues-the SST, the ABM, the Havnsworth and Carswell Supreme Court nominations. Last week he announced that he will vote against confirming William Rehnquist for the court. Despite such abrasions, however, the President, as New York Senator Jacob Javits observes, "has always been intrigued by Brooke.'

Nixon may sense that, with his contradictions, Brooke might make a fetching candidate. His Senate voting record rates an 88% approval from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action-higher even than Ted Kennedy's-vet he projects the image of a moderate. Cool, reflective, middle-class, he has been accused of being a NASP -the Negro equivalent of

the WASP.

His successful appeal to the voters of Massachusetts has far transcended racial politics; some Bay State Democrats call him "the best politician in the state," without excepting Kennedy. Though Massachusetts has only a 3% black population, Brooke won his Senate seat in 1966 by beating former Governor Endicott Peabody by 438,-712 votes out of nearly 2.000,000 cast.

Long Shot. In 1968 Humphrey won 85% of the black vote, with 12% going to Nixon and 3% to Wallace. With so many black votes concentrated in large northern states and in critical states in the South, if the Republican ticket next year could pull even a fraction more of the black votes away from the Democrats, it might mean the difference between winning and losing. Some white liberals as well might vote for Nixon because of Brooke.

"A sizable number of minority voters, not just blacks, would come over, Brooke observes. "I think it would make a difference in California, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. A black on the ticket would obviously do much more for the Republicans than for the Democrats. I think the President would gain more than he would lose."

Most Democrats doubt that Nixon will try to elect the nation's first black Vice President, But the prospect makes them uneasy. Says Frank Mankiewicz, a George McGovern campaign strategist: "Given just reasonable foreign policy success and economic improvement. I would say that ticket would end the campaign. It would be a shoo-in." Nixon, who is sensitive about offending his rightward constituency, would undoubtedly lose some Southern white support, but those votes would probably go to George Wallace, not to the Democrats. The President might also suffer in the North, among white working-class families unhappy about busing and housing integration. At the same time a Nixon-Brooke choice would permit many voters opposed to integration to salve their consciences, voting for Nixon while simultaneously proving that they are not bigoted. Says Delano Lewis, a former Brooke aide: "It would be a stroke of Republican genius.

Brooke himself regards the prospect as "a very long shot for '72-remote.' For one thing, Brooke might find it difficult to accept the nomination without some assurance that Nixon meant to pursue more liberal domestic policies. He is now making plans to get re-elected



BROOKE AT 1970 STATE CONVENTION Fascinating possibility.

to the Senate next year. But as Hugh Scott sees it: "If it is not Agnew, Connally has the best chance. Absent Connally, Brooke would have a medium shot at it. A President who goes to Peking and to Moscow can go to Brooke.'

ARMED FORCES

A New Top Leatherneck

Alone among the armed services in an era of increasing permissiveness, the Marine Corps clings to its traditional hard-nosed tradition of unremitting spitand-polish discipline. In exercising the Executive's quadrennial responsibility of selecting a new corps Commandant,

President Nixon last week signaled his approval of that approach. To succeed outgoing General Leonard Chapman Jr. he chose Lieut, General Robert Everton Cushman Jr., the senior three-star general in the Marines, as the 25th commandant in the 196-year history of the corps.

A 36-year veteran, Cushman at 56 has the physical presence of a Leath erneck on a recruiting poster—barrel-chested, hair closely cropped, posture ramrod-straight. His distinguished fighting record reaches from Pearl Harbor to Viet Nam. In a time of cerebral of-ficers, he views the world through the eyes of a rough Marine combat officer.

Tenth in his class at Annapolis, Cushman fought heroically in the Pacific theater, winning medals at Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima. In Vite Nam he was an able successor to General Lewis Walt as commanding general, 3rd Marine Amphibious Force. For the past



A recruiting poster Marine.

rector of the CIA, missing much of the ferment and debate that has shaken the services.

The Tank. For all of Cushman's rugged virtues, there were many in the Marines and in the Pentagon-including, some think, Chief of Naval Operations Elmo Zumwalt Jr. and Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland-who would have preferred someone else in the top Marine slot. The popular choice in the Pentagon for the job was Marine Chief of Staff Lieut, General John R. Chaisson, 55. Something of a Renaissance officer in the mold of Zumwalt, Harvard-educated Chaisson is a brilliant speaker and a tough-minded intellectual whose interests range far beyond the boundaries of military thought.

Amid the cutbacks in military spending as the war winds down and the intense intraservice rivalry for weapons

and manpower, the Marines need an able spokesman in "the Tank." That is where the thrice-weekly meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are held to decide what operational requests will be presented to the President. Though the Marine commandant has a lesser influence in "the Tank," reflecting the size of the corps, Chaisson's supporters both in and out of the corps felt that he was the best man for that difficult role in a difficult time. Had Chaisson sat in the same Joint Chiefs of Staff group with Zumwalt, the quality of military debate might well have been raised to its highest level in that body's 24-year history.

A Greet Guy, But the President, for his own reasons, passed over Chaisson and Assistant Corps Commandant General Raymond Davis, 56, the only other plausible candidate, for Cushman. The choice was partly personal. From 1957 to 1960, Cushman served as Assistant for National Security Affairs to then Vice President Nixon, When Nixon assumed the president Nixon, When Nixon assumed the president yeight years later, his chief responsibility was to represent the agency on the United States Intelligence Board, which is the hub of the U.S. intelligence-gathering network.

The father of two grown children. Cushman enjoys an oceasional game of ches or working in the basement shop of his McLean, Va., home. He keeps fit with a daily routine of jogging, and despite his no-nonsense approach to work, says a close friend. "Bob's a great guy to be with at a party. He's quick and sharp and a good jot eller." How close the company of the comp

CRIME

The Environmentalist In the bucolic hills near Santa Cruz.

Calif. a year ago this fall alms Littles were found in the swimming pool of a wealthy eye specialist, Dr. Victor Ohta. Murdered in what seemed a sinister replay of the Manson killings were Ohta, his wife, two of their four children and his secretary. A few days later, the police arrested a long-harde former auto the control of the con

Early last week a jury in the Bay Area's Redwood City found Frazier guilty of murder. But Frazier's court-appointed attorney had raised the question of the defendant's sanity, and incordance with California law, the jury-returned later in the week to hear testimony on that issue: if Frazier is judged sane, a third phase of the trial will be held to determine the penalty.

Frazier appeared for the hearing with the left side of his head completely shaved, the right side still bearing his beard and long hair. The first suspicion was that Frazier was trying to prove that he was crazy. Not so, said Dr. David Marlowe, a University of California psychologist who has interviewed the defendant for a total of 75 hours over the past year, and who testified with Frazier's consent. Marlowe claimed that Frazier really wants to die in the verse psychology, he hoped that the court would assume he was deliberately trying to appear unbalanced, would see through the act and refuse to put him

in a mental institution.

Nothing to Feor. More significant,
Marlowe's testimony suggested a bizare version of how and why Frazier committed the murders. Marlowe says Frazier told him that he broke into the Ohta house and was "incredibly upset" to find what he thought was an animal-skin bedspread there (actually, if was a face furly, the content of the Ohta's 2550,000 hillop house was despoiling nature.

"It below my mind," he told Marlowe.



FRAZIER AT SANITY HEARING Double reverse psychology?

Frazier waited for the householders to arrive. First came Mrs. Ohta, whom he captured at gunpoint and tied with searves. Frazier first assured her that he would not rape her, then berated her for ruining the environment in order to maintain her materialistic lifestyle. Soon the doctor's secretary arrived with one of the Ohta children. They were taken prisoner. Then Ohta appeared with his other son, and they too were quickly captured.

According to Marlowe's testimony, Frazier remonstrated with Ohta, accusing him of callous materialism. He suggested that the two of them burn down the house and thus restore the land to its natural state. Panicky, Ohta misunderstood and offered Frazier anything if he would leave the family in peace. That only enraged Frazier further: Ohta was offering the very material things he despised. Frazier pushed Ohta into the pool. When the doctor tried to get

out, Frazier shot him. Then Frazier asked Mrs. Ohta if she believed in God. She said yes, whereupon Frazier replied, "Then you have nothing to be afraid of," shot her and threw her into the pool. He asked the same question of the secretary, got the same answer, shot her and put her into the pool. He performed no such ritual with the children but killed them straightaway.

Such is the story that Marlowe has pieced together from three different accounts of the event that Frazier has given him. The hearings will continue this week. Eventually, says Marlowe, Frazier hopes to be executed "rather than having any fascist pigs working on my head."

CHICAGO

The Race-Track Scandal

Political scandal is not new to Illinois, nor is it the exclusive property of one political party. In 1956 a top Republican official, Orville Hodge, was convicted of looting the state treasury of \$1,450,000; last year it was discovered that the late secretary of state, Paul Powell, a Democrat, had stashed away \$800,-000 in shoeboxes. Less than a year before the 1972 election, another scandal has surfaced that could severely damage the Democratic machine of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

For more than two months, draft indictments naming U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Otto Kerner and several of his former top aides have been waiting approval by U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell for submission to a grand jury. Until recently, Kerner had an impeccable reputation. He was Democratic Governor of Illinois from 1961 to 1968 and won national prominence as chairman of a presidential commission investigating urban rioting. Now, if Mitchell decides to prosecute him and a grand jury concurs, Kerner could be indicted for bribery, extortion and income tax fraud. The charges stem from sizable profits he reaped from race-track stocks while he was Governor.

Letter of Intent. In 1968 a routine audit of Kerner's tax return revealed that he had listed income from the sale of stock in a firm he called the "Chicago Company." Further investigation showed the firm was in fact Chicago Thoroughbred Enterprises, Inc. (C.T.E.), whose principal shareholder at the time was Mrs. Mariorie Everett, once known as the "queen of horse racing" in Illinois. C.T.E. owned Washington Park and Arlington Park, two race tracks near Chicago. Their suspicions aroused, Internal Revenue men checked the return of Theodore Isaacs, a Kerner crony and Illinois revenue director, who also had listed income from sale of Chicago Company stock.

After weeks of work, IRS agents put together pieces of the stock deal. In 1966, when Kerner and Isaacs were in office in Springfield, they were allowed to buy 50 shares of C.T.E. stock. Each put up \$25,000. At that time the 50 shares were worth a total of \$300,000, but they paid only about what the stock had been worth in 1962. In an effort to disguise the bargain, Mrs. Everett signed a "letter of intent" to sell the stock that carried a fake date of 1962.

Six months later, Kerner and Isaacs traded their C.T.E. holdings for 5,000 shares each in the Balmoral Jockev Club, another racing venture of Mrs. Everett's. In 1967 they sold the Balmoral stock for \$30 a share, collecting a profit of \$125,000 each on their original \$25,000 investment. Government investigators also learned that Kerner and Isaacs turned a profit of \$22,400 apiece within a ten-month period on stock in other Everett interests.

Racing Dates, When Mrs. Everett was called in earlier this year by Government probers and asked to explain her dealings with politicians, she promptly blew the whistle on Kerner and Isaacs. Kerner apbeen trafficking in race-track stocks. Among them were two former law partners of the mayor, one a federal judge, the other an Illinois circuit-court judge; a Democratic congressman and leader of the Illinois Democratic house contingent; and a high-ranking Democratic county official. This disclosure prompted Daley himself to deny owning any racetrack stock. "I never have and I never will," he said.

Both Lose. The prospect of prosecuting high-level Democrats in a state that President Nixon lost in 1960 and carried only narrowly in 1968 must seem tempting to the Administration. But Attorney General Mitchell's office so far has proceeded with so much caution that exasperated Internal Revenue investigators have leaked details of the stock deals to Chicago newspapers, notably the Tribune, in order to bring pres-

sure on the Justice Department to act. While Justice Department officials ad-





MARJORIE EVERETT Sizable profits and increased income.

peared twice before a federal grand jury in Chicago to insist that when he was Governor he had not intervened in the allocation of racing dates, which might have benefited Mrs. Everett. Other state officials, though, reported that Kerner had conferred with them about racing seasons, However it came about, during the tenure of the Kerner administration Mrs. Everett was able to get additional racing dates and turn Washington Park

into a track for harness racing, markedly increasing her income.

The investigation was not limited to the Kerner transactions. Tax investigators uncovered a seemingly endless string of politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, who held stock in one horse-racing association or another during the 1960s. Most embarrassing to the Daley administration, besides the allegations concerning Kerner, were revelations about other pals and close political associates of the mayor who had

mit that there has been unusually slow progress, they say approval of the proposed indictments has been held up because the department moves very cautiously in prosecuting a sitting federal appellate judge. Another reason for caution may well be that both Republicans and Democrats stand to lose.

In the meantime, Illinois politicians have been making at least perfunctory efforts to clean up their own house. Ethics legislation that would require public disclosure of income by officeholders, which failed to pass in the last General Assembly session, is expected to be reintroduced next month. And there is fresh pressure on racing associations to abide strictly by a regulation requiring them to list all stockholders, including their nominees. None of this would have pleased Paul ("Shoebox") Powell, who used to tell colleagues: "There's only one thing worse than a defeated politician, and that's a broke politician.

Working Through College in the Nude

Working one's way through college is an honored part of the American dream. But generations and mores change. Most students in need may still wait tables in the student union or type theses on "The Eight-Octave Range in Yma Sumac's Work." but not all, not all. Consider this report from TIME Correspondent David DeV oss in Detroit:

THE pink nude silhouette pulsates through the translucent blue picture

window, beckoning the camera voveur into the Blue Orchid photographic studio. Like dozens of others that have burgeoned in cities across the land, it panders to the new permissiveness. Rent a model-in-theraw, only \$15 for 30 minutes of poses of your choice, camera provided, film and processing slightly extra. But the Blue Orchid is a little different. In the orange-carpeted room where models await customers. the bookcase is filled with such unlikely tomes as Integrated Principles of Zoology and Quantitative Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Reason: of the roster of male and female models depicted in the Blue Orchid's well-thumbed selection album, 70 men and 140 women are students at nearby Wayne State University, working their way through college in the nude.

Business is good, admits Owner Don Morgan, 26, himself a graduate of Wayne State -good enough to keep the Blue Orchid open 18 hours a day, seven days a week. "We draw a higher class of voveur than the X-rated movie house," he says proudly, pointing out that his clientele includes five multimillionaires, one steel-company president, one automobilecompany vice president, one prominent policeman and several professors. His female staff is equal in quality, he feels: one is a law student, one a medical student, one the daughter of a faculty member, and among the non-students he employs are 15 schoolteachers; 25% of the women are married. Says Morgan: "As a rule the men who come here are shy, timid and extremely polite. Some of them never even bother to take pictures. They just like to dis-

cuss their problems with an intelligent Why do the students do it? "The greatest thing about this job," explains a 21vear-old coed, "is that I can work when I want. Actually, it's not work at all.

Most of the men are real nervous, but I open them up and usually they just want to talk." Neither she nor her parents see anything especially wrong with her employ, "My folks know I work here, but they don't mind," she says.

"I'm just being nice to lonely old men. In general the girls work the Blue Orchid simply because it means easy money. They get to keep one-third of the fee (and tips); an attractive girl can earn as much as \$100 a day, and \$30

WAYNE STATE COED POSING AT THE BLUE ORCHID But few end up in private albums.

is average. Also, the job is as impersonal as nudity can be. The models do not use their names: they merely have numbers that clients can request. Business is strictly legitimate-hands off, no dates. Former prostitutes are allowed to work at the Orchid, but if they are caught soliciting they are asked to leave. A few girls think the whole idea is

rather kinky. As No. 32, who has since quit in disgust, admits, "Working here did amazing things to my ego. I don't have that good a body, but men kept complimenting me. I had visions of being Raquel Welch. I had regular customers that I had to arrange classes around. I always came over here after lunch and work to catch the business lunch and rush-hour commuter trade.' Says No. 144, as she waits for her father to take her home for dinner: "It is kind of exciting to know that a strange man at any hour of the day could be looking at your picture."

In fact, not many girls end up in private albums. Savs Morgan: "Most guys

take the pictures or film out the door and ditch them in the street." Some of the models are equally furtive. As one girl recalls: "There was a beautiful, rich, suburban teen-ager who came down one night. There were five of us here that night, but she got every job that walked in the door. She was double-jointed and really turned them on." But she never came back.

The Detroit police take a dim view of the operation, but there is nothing illegal about it. "A lot of things we used to believe to be obscene are now considered art," says Inspector William Hart, chief of the vice squad. "We just try to stay on top of the situation and keep such places out of the residential areas." School officials are even less happy about the way some of their students are picking up money. As one ad-ministrator puts it: "It may take more time away from their studies, but we'd rather see our girls in a steno pool fully clothed than standing naked in front of a couple of high intensity lamps."

Says Hap Harbison, director of placement at Wayne State: "Classical nudity is okay, but I won't advertise a job opening at one of those places. Maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I'm not going to let my office become a clearinghouse for that kind of job." The models hardly need Harbison's assistance. "I saw

the ad in the campus paper," says one. "When I found out that the Orchid paid four times as much as the school art department, I decided to work here. My husband came with me the first day, just to make sure everything was on the level." Adds No. 35: "I was bored with what I was doing, so I came here out of curiosity. I didn't need the money, but it sounded interesting. Some of the requests [for poses | are pretty gross, but I think it's exciting to take my clothes off.'

nude woman."

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CONNALLY PRESIDING AT GROUP OF TEN MEETING IN ROME

THE ECONOMY

The Forthcoming Devaluation of the Dollar

THE world money crisis has often been compared to high-stakes poker—a game in which Richard Nixon is coolly expert. According to one theory, he and Tressury Secretary John Comitions to play their cards before showing the U.S.'s hand. Under pressure a home and from abroad, they decided last week that the psychological moment had finally arrived. As a result, senew set of values for the dollar and other currencies.

The dealing took place in a meeting of the Group of Ten rich industrial nations, held at Rome's Palazzo Corsini, principally in a conference room decorated with Renaissance paintings of voluptuous nudes. At midweek the Finance Ministers and central bankers of the Ten shooed their aides out of the room and began talking numbers-just how many pounds, francs, marks, yen and lire a dollar should be able to buy, They did not fully agree, and they did not even begin to settle some basic controversies over tariff, farm, investment and defense policies (see box next page). But then progress on the money front vastly increased the chance that the currency crisis will end with a realistic rejiggering of exchange rates rather than a devastating trade war.

Saying the Ummentionable. The breakfrough came when the U.S. at last brought itself to offer two indiscretions. First, American officials pledged explicitly to drop the personable concessions. First, American officials pledged explicitly to drop the money bragain. Then Connally began talking about the previously ummention-able ourtight devaluation of the once almighty dollar. For their part, moneymen from Europe and Japan started discussing just how much they would let cussing just how much they would let cussing just how much they would be to allow development of the proposed proposed to the proposed proposed to the proposed proposed

It will not affect the domestic purchasing power of the dollar. But Americans will pay more for Volkswagens, Sony TVs, Givenchy dresses, Swiss watches and all other imports because the prices set for those goods in marks, ven and French and Swiss francs will be higher in terms of dollars. Similarly, the American travelers' dollars will buy less abroad, so the cost of tourism will rise. On the other hand, the foreignmoney prices of American coal, computers, jet planes and other exports will drop. Eventually, the U.S. hopes, its exports will rise enough, and imports will be held back enough, to bring the nation's foreign payments into balance.

The dollar dilemma has been the world's primary economic problem since President Nixon on Aug. 15 declared that the U.S. would no longer redeem foreign-held dollars with gold. In the frenetic currency trading that followed, the mark has floated up 12.2% in value against the dollar from its last official rate, the yen 11.6%, the British pound 4.1%. The U.S. seeks to push some foreign-currency values up even more, and make the new rates official; it originally aimed for foreign revaluations averaging 12% to 15%. The Europeans and Japanese have demanded that the U.S. formally devalue the dollar as part of any deal. Although there is little difference between the end results of foreign revaluations and dollar devaluation (TIME, Oct. 4), devaluation would constitute a symbolic humbling of the U.S. currency that Washington has long and fiercely resisted.

The Devoluction Rolly. That resistance began to erode before the Rome meeting. Foreign Policy Adviser Henry Kissinger warned Nixon that the protracted financial impasse would hurt U.S. political relations with important allies. Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns returned from a Wall Street vis-

it last month with word that U.S. financial leaders were deeply worried that a prolonged monetary uncertainty, would damage world business and that they ardently desired a quick settlement. The stock market undersored that point includes valuation, rally." The Dow Jones industrial average rose 43 points, to a Friday close of 860.

In Congress the once overpowering proposition to devaluation has all but vanished. Republican Senator Jacob Javist and Democratic Representative Henry Reuss have introduced a bill empowering this proposition to the original price of the original price or the origi

Stunned Silence. These shifts in opinion set the stage for a moment of supreme irony in Rome: the U.S. wound up suggesting a bigger dollar devaluation than many Europeans had asked for or even wanted. Although he was retreating from positions that he had previously stated with what Europeans considered offensive arrogance, Connally retained the air of a man in charge. Sitting at the head of the table as chairman of the meeting, he told his foreign col-leagues that he had full power to negotiate currency values, and asked if they did too. Some did not; French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had to telephone President Georges Pompidou in Paris at least twice to confer about the changing situation.

Connally lowered the U.S. ante right at the start. The American delegation opened by asking for an average 11% revaluation of foreign currencies against the dollar, and offering to drop the import surcharge in return. By some calculations, that would produce a 59 billion swing from deficit toward surplus

in the U.S. trade balance, rather than the \$13 billion switch that Connally had once labeled a non-negotiable demand. An official U.S. paper also stated a "presumption that there would be no change in the value of gold." In the oblique language of financial diplomacy. that statement meant the opposite of what it sounded like. The paper's statement that the U.S. merely presumed there would be no devaluation-not that it would insist there be none-was a hint that the U.S. was ready to talk devaluation.

Connally went on to become far more explicit. At one closed session, he drawled: "O.K., what would you say if we went down by 10%?" For long minutes, the Europeans and Japanese sat in stunned silence. A U.S. devaluation of that size would push up the dollar price of several currencies much more than their governments had contemplated. The Europeans feared that would bring in a flood of imports from the U.S., wiping out jobs in their countries. The U.S. has no chance of getting a 10% devaluation generally ac-



Europe's Answer to Connally

The realignment of currencies will solve only part of a larger problem: the future of trade, investment, and defense relationships between the U.S. and Europe, Beginning this month, President Nixon will discuss these issues with other Western leaders, and their bargaining positions will be determined by both fact and sentiment in Europe. TIME European Economic Correspondent Roger Beardwood has sampled the feelings of European finance ministers, central bankers, businessmen, and Common Market commissioners. His report on the issues and arguments, as the Europeans see them:

TRADE. The U.S. accuses the Common Market of discriminating against imports, thus aggravating America's balance of payments deficit. Not so, reply the Common Market's leaders. According to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, tariffs of the Market nations on all kinds of goods average 6% v. the U.S.'s 7%. In every year since it was founded in 1958, the Common Market has bought more from the U.S. than it has sold there. Last year, its deficit in trade with the U.S. was

\$2.4 billion.

JAPAN. Washington spokesmen buttress their complaints about Common Market protectionism by emphasizing Japan's failure to build a sizable European export market. The U.S. is trying to persuade the Europeans to buy more Japanese goods, figuring that the Japanese would then ease their selling pressure in the U.S. Last year the U.S. took 30.7% of Japan's exports, while the Common Market countries took only 6.7%. Japan sold fewer than 35,000 cars in the Common Market Six last vear, only 400 in West Germany. In electronics and textiles, too, the Japanese meet stiff resistance. According to the Six, Japan's problems in Europe are no proof of protectionism. Rather, they are a result of the distance between Japan and Europe, and of European manufacturers' producing efficiently the goods that local consumers want, delivering them faster than the Japanese can, and providing better service.

AGRICULTURE. The U.S. has charged that the Six discriminate against farm imports. They do, But despite discrimination, through tariffs and quotas, the Common Market is America's best customer for farm products. Between 1958 and 1970 the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the Six more than doubled to \$1.9 billion. By contrast, the Six sent only \$437 million worth of such exports to the U.S. last year. Is the U.S. or Europe in the right? Each is protectionist because each has a huge farm problem-a problem of productivity that rises faster than demand, and of consequent rural depopulation, Only 4.5%

of the U.S. labor force is in agriculture, a figure that reflects massive migration to the cities. But 13% of the Six's workers are on farms, and the Common Market is determined to keep farm prices high to avoid repeating America's migratory tragedy. Besides, Europe's farmers are politically powerful

INVESTMENT. American government and business leaders argue forcefully that continued U.S. investment overseas creates goods and jobs as well as profits, and thus is mutually beneficial. The Nixon Administration opposes further restrictions on capital exports. While most thoughtful Europeans agree that U.S. investment has fostered their continent's economic development, many argue that it has gone too far, American companies dominate European markets for computers, some telecommunications equipment and many pharmaceutical products. America's dominance or powerful influence convinces some European governments, especially France, that the current \$11.7 total of U.S. direct investment in the Common Market countries is large enough. Temporarily at least, they would like the U.S. to discourage further capital exports, which are a basic cause of America's payments deficit. Europeans

also argue that the U.S. should help to

redress its capital balance by encour-

aging European investment in the U.S.

instead of repelling it. The Common

Market Commission argues that a com-

plex of laws and regulations effectively

excludes foreigners from buying con-

trolling interests in a wide range of

U.S. industries, including airlines, insurance, brewing and distilling. DEFENSE. Viewed from Washington, U.S. military spending in Europe-\$3.2 billion this fiscal year-is a burden to be shared more equitably by the host countries. The Europeans reply that NATO defends not only their continent but also the U.S. Even so, most Europeans fear a reduction in the U.S. military presence, though the fear is receding because of rapprochement between the West and the Soviet Union. Black-white riots at military bases and reports of declining morale have also reduced European faith in the U.S. defense shield. There will be bitter resistance to paying more for it.

Currency realignments, trade, Japan, agriculture, investment and defense those will be big issues in the months ahead. The U.S. is determined to allocate its resources more carefully in future, to sharpen its competitive edge in world trade, and to renounce the role of global gendarme. The question is whether European leaders will be willing to pick up more burdens shed by the U.S. and make further concessions as a price for economic stability.

cepted, but the offer was an effective bargaining tactic that put the Europeans and Japanese on the defensive. They concluded that they would have to refigure how large a U.S. devaluation they could swallow, and what changes they would make in their own currencies.

Even Uhhappiness. The Europeans have been divided. Germany is willing to see the price of the mark rise 12% from its last official level relative to the dollar, but it has two other goals. One is to force the Japanese yen up by a higher percentage in order to reduce the price advantage path. Japanese goods proceed advantage that Japanese goods port markets. The Germans also want to push the French franc up as much as possible in order to minimize any as possible in order to minimize any French advantage over Germany in

trade within Europe.

The French are in an embarrassing position. They have loudly insisted on dollar devaluation for two reasons: an increase in the gold price would raise the value of France's \$3.5 billion official gold stock, and would please the nation's legion of gold hoarders, who possess many votes. The French, however, do not want too big a U.S. devaluation; they indicate that 7% to 8% is the most they could take. A U.S. devaluation means an equivalent rise in the value of the franc, and the French want to limit that rise. They are reaping trade gains now by maintaining a relatively cheap currency. Besides, the more the dollar is devalued, the less the German mark will have to be revalued upward. And the French want to see the mark go up officially so that they will hold a trading edge over Germany

Resolving such differences will take some time and a willingness on all sides to make possibly painful com-promises. Said one U.S. delegate at Rome: "You have to spread the unhappiness evenly." The specifics of a historic currency realignment remain to be hammered out in another Group of Ten conference in Washington at the end of next week, and probably also in a long series of talks between heads of government. Over the next five weeks, Nixon will be meeting separately with Canada's Trudeau, France's Pompidou, Britain's Heath, Germany's Brandt and Japan's Sato. Last week Pompidou and Brandt met in Paris to work out plans for discussing issues with the President "in a coordinated manner."

At minimum, however, last week's Rome meeting sketched the rough outlines of a final settlement: it will surely include, in addition to dollar devaluation, the dropping of the surcharge and some other currency shifts. The situation was summarized by Wilhelm Hankel, an ex-eptionally shagey expert at the German Economics Ministry who has let of the state PHASE II

Progress on Several Fronts
Thanks to laws that are already on

the books, and because of the sheer power of his office, President Nixon has had virtually a free hand in setting strategy to revie the economy and restrategy to revie the economy and reressed to the strategy of the strategy of plan, notably some stimulative tax cuts, still need the consent of Congress. Last week Nixon's legislative proposals moved measurably closer to reality. After three months of highly partisan the semblance to Nixon's original package.

A \$15.8 billion tax-reduction bill passed a House-Senate conference vote, and will probably be on Nixon's desk



Increasingly urgent task.

by the end of this week. By whittling down some of the larger tax breaks allowed by the Senate, the conference revenue to almost exactly the level requested by Nixon, though the bill is now weighted more in favor of individual taxpayers than the President now weighted more in favor of individual taxpayers than the President the tax measures contains enough horse-power to do its part in stimulating the nation's economy. That is an increasingly urgent task: in November, despite the President's program, unemployment rose

The tax bill's main provisions:

- ▶ An increase in the personal income tax exemption from \$650 to \$675 this year, and to \$750 in 1972. The taxes of a childless couple earning \$15,000 would be cut by \$12 this year and another \$22 next year; for a couple with two children in the same income bracket, the reductions would be \$22 and an additional \$44.
- ► A repeal of the 7% excise tax on new cars, retroactive to Aug. 15. All au-

tomakers except American Motors, which decided on its own to stop charging the tax, will be required to make refunds averaging \$200 per car.

An investment tax credit that will allow businessmen to deduct 7% of the cost of all new plants and domestically produced equipment for which they contracted after last April 1.

▶ A plan that will allow corporations to set up domestically located international sales corporations (DISCs), which could defer taxes indefinitely on half of their earnings from export sales, provided that the funds are used in ways that will expand overseas sales still further.

Meanwhile, a bill extending Nixon's wage-price authority through April 30, 1973, was passed by both the full Senate and the House Banking Committee. It probably will go before the full House next week, and should be ready for Nixon's signature before Christmas, Very importantly, both Senate and House versions provide for retroactive payment of most wage increases that came due during the freeze. Nixon reluctantly agreed to payment of as much as half a billion dollars in back wages and benefits, which union leaders regard as part of an unbreakable contract, in order to erase labor's last reasonable excuse for balking at Phase II controls.

Price of Weakness. The three-weekold coal industry settlement continued to dominate Phase II wage-price rulings. In a brave move, the Price Commission, headed by tough-minded C. Jackson Grayson, voted to allow coal company operators to pass on to consumers only three-fifths of the inexcusably inflationary 15% wage-and-benefit raise that the Pay Board had approved for coal miners. But three days later, without explanation and with very little note, it reconsidered its own decision and asked coal companies to resubmit their proposals with "more data." Commission staff members hinted that the final ruling will allow companies to raise their prices "about a hair" more than the first decision. Any further increase would severely dampen the muchneeded message contained in the commission's initial vote-that large employers may well have to pay out of their own pocket for weakness at the bargaining table. By its earlier decision, the commission also tossed a well-earned rebuke at the business representatives on the Pay Board, who had joined with labor members in approving the coal wage contract.

Thus chastised, business members of the Pay Board apparently became more determined to be effective. They hauled up for review a second high settlement: 11 between Chicago's Carey Grain Corp. 11 between Chicago's Carey Grain Corp. and a Longshoremen's local, providing for increases in wages and benefits of about 40%. The Board was tipped off to the contract by Carey's competitors, to accept the same terms, local contracts of the con-



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India and Pakistan: Over the Edge

DARKNESS had just fallen in New Delhi when the air-raid sirens began wailing. In the big conference room at the Indian government's press information bureau, newsmen had gathered for a routine 6 o'clock briefing on the military situation in East Pakistan. "Suddenly the lights went out," cabled TIME Correspondent James Shepherd, "and everyone presumed it was yet another test, though none had been an-nounced. When the briefing team arrived, newsmen complained that they couldn't see to write anything. "Gentlemen," said the briefing officer,

"I have to tell you that this is not a practice blackout. It is the real thing. We have just had a flash that the Pakistan air force has attacked our airfields at Amritsar, Pathankot and Srinagar. This is a blatant attack on India."

Embroiled Again. Who attacked whom was still open to question at week's end, and probably will be for some time. Nor was it clear whether any formal declaration of war had been issued. But the fact was that for the fourth time since the two nations became independent from Britain in 1947. Pakistan and India were once again embroiled in a major conflict. On previous occasions, the fighting was confined mostly to the disputed region of Kashmir on India's western border with Pakistan. This time, however, there was even heavier fighting in Pakistan's eastern wing. separated from West Pakistan by 1,000 miles of Indian territory. The war even reached to the Bay of Bengal, where naval skirmishes occurred, and to the outskirts of major cities in both countries as planes bombed and strafed airfields. Having teetered on the edge of all-out war for many weeks, India and Pakistan had finally plunged over, and the rest of the world was powerless to do anything but watch in horror.

Great Peril. As usual, the two sides offered substantially differing accounts and both barred newsmen from the battlefronts. According to Indian sources, the Pakistani attack came at 5:47 p.m., just as dusk was falling. The sites seemed selected for their symbolic value as much as their strategic importance: Agra, site of the Taj Mahal; Srinagar, the beautiful capital of Kashmir; Amritsar, holy city of the Sikhs, India's bearded warriors. Forty-five minutes after the air attack, Pakistani troops shelled India's western frontier and were reported to have crossed the border at Punch in the state of Jammu.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who had just finished addressing a mass ral-

Delhi. At Delhi's airport, where her two sons and a small cluster of ministers were on hand to greet her, she quickly got into a car and was driven without lights to her office in Parliament House. Shortly after midnight the Prime Minister, speaking first in English and then Hindi, addressed the nation. "I speak to you at a moment of

ly in Calcutta when she received the

news, immediately boarded her Tupoley

twin-jet for the two-hour flight to New

great peril to our country and our people," she began. "Some hours ago, soon after 5:30 p.m., on the third of December, Pakistan suddenly launched a full-scale war against us." She announced that the Pakistan air force had struck eight Indian airfields, and that ground forces were shelling Indian defense positions in several sectors along the western border, "I have no doubt that it is the united will of our people." she said, "that this wanton and unprovoked aggression of Pakistan should be decisively and finally repelled."

No Restraints. According to the very different Pakistan version, regular In-dian army troops on the western







frontier had moved earlier in the afternoon toward seven posts manned by Pakistani rangers. On being challenged, the Indians opened up with small arms, and the Pakistani rangers began firing back. Normally, border forces of both countries follow a gentlemanly procedure for handling firing across the frontier; they meet and talk it over. "In this case," reported a Pakistani officer, "when our rangers approached their opposite numbers, they were surprised to find regular troops and they were fired upon The Indians mounted attacks with artillery support two hours later, he claimed, and Indian jet planes provided support. Pakistan planes then fanned out to strike at India's airfields, one of

them 300 miles deep inside India.

Radio Pakistan made no mention of
the Indian border attack until India announced that Pakistan's planes had
struck, but it wasted no time in acknowledging its hombing missions, "We are at liberty now to cross the border as deep as we can," a Pakistani army officer said. A Foreign Ministry representative added that Pakistani troops

were "released from any restraints. Fabrication. Earlier in the week, newsmen, including That's Louis Kraar, newsmen, including That's Louis Kraar, at Slalkot, about eight miles from the Indian border. Kraar saw commandeered civiliant rutesk carrying fuel lins, portable bridges and other supplies. A train by a state of the supplies of the supplies of the supplies of the supplies. A train by, and wheatfields bristled with camouflaged gun emplacements. Families were moved out of the army cantonment at Sialkot, and civilian hospitals were addied and the supplies of the s

In New Delhi, Indian spokesmen vigrously denied the story that Indian troops had launched an attack in the west as a fabrication to justify the air strike. "No sensible general staff attacks first on the ground," said Defense Secretary K.B. Lall. Some sax hours how the properties of the state of the house the force, bombing eight West Pakistani airfields including one at Karash Some time after midnight, Pakistani and Indian planes tangled in doglighten asked to account for the six-hour delay in India's response, Lall joked that there had been some difficulty in getting the had been some difficulty in getting the land was taken by supress, energy every senior cabinet official was total for a six-hour delay with the time, including Mrs. Gandhi, who was in Calcutta. During the night, Paksitani planes repeatedly attacked twelve Indian airfelds. On the the western broaden bed utnicks along the western broaden hed utnicks along the western broaden.

Reckless Perfidy. The next morning, Prime Minister Gandhi went before the Indian Parliament. "This morning the government of Pakistan has declared a war upon us, a war we did not seek and did our utmost to prevent," she said. "The avoidable has happened. West Pakistan has struck with reckless perfidy." In a broadcast at noon the same day. Pakistani President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan accused India of starting a full-scale war and declared that it was time "to give a crushing reply to the enemy." He made no mention of a formal declaration of war, but a proclamation in the government gazette in Islamabad declared: "A state of war exists between Pakistan on one hand and India on the other." Mrs. Gandhi did not issue a formal declaration of war, but Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul told newsmen: "India reserves the right to take any action to preserve her security and integrity.

The conflict had its genesis last March when the Pakistani President and his tough military regime 1) moved to crush the East Pakistani movement for greater autonomy, 2) outlawed the Awami League, which had just won a majority in the nation's first free election, 3) arrested its leader, Sheik Mujibur Rahman, and 4) launched a repressive campaign that turned into a civil war with East Pakistan's Bengalis fighting to set up an independent Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation). Nearly 1,000,000 people were killed and 10 million refugees streamed into India, "We have borne the heaviest of burdens," Mrs. Gandhi said last week,

"and withstood the greatest of pressure in a tremendous effort to urge the world to help in bringing about a peaceful so-lution and preventing the annihilation of an entire people whose only crime was to vote democratically. But the world ignored the basic causes and concerned itself only with certain repercussions. Today the war in Bangla Desh has be-

come a war on India." Self-Determination. It soon became clear that India would make an all-out effort to ensure self-determination for Bangla Desh. India's desire to bring about an independent nation there as soon as possible stems from two factors. First is the tremendous economic and social burden of the refugees who have sought sanctuary in India, Second is that in a prolonged guerrilla war the moderate leadership of the Awami League would probably give way to more radical political forces, perhaps leading to a Peking-oriented government on India's border. A third factor, of course, is India's unspoken desire to weaken its neighbor by detaching a sizable chunk of its territory.

For several months, Indian troops and Pakistani forces have been engaged in almost daily border skirmishes. In the past two weeks, Indian forces, working with the Bengali guerrillas, have topogs in the east; in retaliation the through Bengali Villages in Rill-land-burn raids, slaughtering some 2,000 people in the vicinity of Dacca alone.

Even while Mrs. Gandhi was speaking to Parliament, India was launching an invasion of East Pakistan. In Rawalpindi, former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is slated to be deputy premier in a civilian government that Yahya is said to be planning, declared: "I don't see the Indian array control of the properties of the particular Pakistan in a matter of weeks. Either there will be a stalemate, or each side will take some territory from the other and then negotiate."

That may prove an optimistic appraisal, in view of India's numerical su-







periority. As far as troop strength goes, the Pakistania are outnumbered by more than two to one in the east. In the west, both countries are reported to have about 250,000 men deployed along the border for an almost even balance. India's overall troop strength is about 000, but an estimated eight mountain divisions are on guard along India's borders with China.

In matériel, India also has the edge its 1,450 tanks, about 450 in Assian medium tanks, and about 300 in heart suit and the suit and tanks, and about 300 in Assian medium tanks, and about 300 in Assian tanks, and tanks,

There were no estimates of casualities at week's end. But India claimed to have destroyed a total of 33 Pakistani aircraft. The Indian Defense Ministry admitted to the loss of eleven of its own fighters. As India seemed to be engaged primarily in a holding action in the west while aiming for a quick knock-out in the east, Pakistani ground forces claimed to have seized "significant territory" on India's western border. One the Pakistani advances was in the other pakistani advances was in the other pakistani advances with the pakistani advances are the pakistani advances are the pakistani advances are the pakistani advances are pakistani

Stroy Cottle, Outmanned and likely to be outguned, Pakistan's Vahya Khan may well have realized that he had only two options: negotiations or war, both with the probable result of independence for Bangal Desh. Since negotiations without a war would mean going down without a fight, the generals might have decided to choose war, say that the breakup of Pakistan was caused not by faintheartedness but by superior forces.

Islamabad also figured that timely intervention on the part of the United Nations, which might be expected if was were declared, would enable West Pakistan to extract its incomps apart of a hattan, however, the big powers seemed paralyzed. With the subcontinent about burn, the Security Council spent most of the week fiddling around with a debate over an obscure border discontinuous districts of the control of the Cuinea involving some stray cuttingses.

is too important to get into the U.N."
With Russia lined up behind India,
China supporting Pakistan and the U.S.
also leaning sharply toward Pakistan,
no one wanted to risk a session that
would dissolve into a sulfurous shouting
match. Nonetheless, at week's end, the
15-member Security Council met to take
up the problem.

Preserving Leverage. In Washington, Secretary of State William Rogers canceled a scheduled trip to Iceland. After Huddling with State Department advisers and conferring by telephone with Richard Nixon at the President's Key Roman Conferring by telephone with a conferring the Richard Nixon at the President's Key nounced his decision late last week to nounced his decision late last week to nounced his decision late last week to access-fire, withdrawal of forces and an amelioration of the present threat to international peace and security. The properties of the present the prese

U.S. Ambassador George Bush introduced a resolution calling for a ceasefire, an immediate withdrawal of armed personnel by both sides, and the placement of observers along the borders, two abstentions (Britain and France) and two nays (the Soviet Union and Poland). It was the veto by the Soviet Union's Yakov Malik, who blance conflict that killed the measure.

In any event, the Administration's decision to get involved in the situation was belated at best. Seeking to preserve its leverage with Yahya in hopes of inducing him to restrain his troops, the U.S. managed only to outrage India, which felt among other things that it had become the pawn in the Administration's move to use Pakistan as the bridge for Nixon's détente with Pekine.

Two Sides. At week's end, the U.S. seemed determined to alienate New Delhi even further with a harsh State Department declaration that in effect officially blamed India for the war on the subcontinent and failed even to mention the brutal policies pursued by the Pakistani military regime. "We believe, the statement said, "that since the beginning of the crisis. Indian policy in a systematic way has led to perpetuation of the crisis, a deepening of the crisis, and that India bears the major responsibility for the broader hostilities which have ensued." The statement was cleared with the President, one high official stressed.

Clearly, there were at least two sides to the conflict, and the U.S.'s blatant partiality toward Pakistan seemed both unreasonable and unwise. India has legitimate grievances: the cost of caring for 10 million refugees, \$830 million by the end of March; the threat of largescale communal turmoil in the politically volatile and hard-pressed state of West Bengal, where the bulk of the refugees have fled; the presence on Indian soil of large numbers of guerrillas who could become a militant force stirring up trouble among India's own dissatisfied masses; and finally, the prospect of a continued inflow of refugees so long as the

To be sure, New Delhi is not above criticism. The Indians have seemed entirely too eager to convert the situation into geopolitical profit by ensuring that Pakistan would be dismembered. What-and Pakistan stand to lose far more than they can afford. As a Pakistan general, a moderate, put it last week while the conflict worsened: "War could while the conflict worsened: "War could be about the conflict worsened when the conflict worsened was the conflict worsened." War could be about the conflict worsened was the conflict worsened when the conflict worsened was the conflict worsened while the conflict worsened was the conflict worsened while the conflict worsened was the conflic

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BENGALI FAMILY MASSACRED BY WEST PAKISTANI TROOPS

CHILE

Empty Pots and Yankee Plots

There is an unwritten rule of diplomatic courtesy and prudence that officials of one government should never gossip in public about the problems of another. As the White House was reminded last week, there is sound reabreakfast in Washington, White House Director of Communications Herbert Klein commented that he and Prestidential Counsellor Robert Finch both came away from their recent swing through six Latin American countries with the "feeling that Marxisti View comment in Chile "won't last long."

The careless remark was tailor-made for Allende, who tries at every turn to blame the U.S. for his mounting political and economic difficulties. Worse yet, the comment made headlines in Chile on the day of the ugliest antigovernment demonstration since Allende took office in November 1970.

Cuba, No! The protest began with what might have been a comic re-creation of the Paris housewives' march on Versailles during the early days of the French Revolution in 1789. Last week's demonstration, dubbed "the March of the Empty Pots," was organized by the opposition Christian Democrat and National parties to publicize Chile's food shortages and embarrass Allende on the eve of visiting Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's departure. More than 5,000 Chilean women, dressed in simple cotton prints, minis and sleek pantsuits, headed for downtown Santiago, snarling traffic and filling the spring evening air with the sounds of banging pans, patriotic songs and chants of "Chile, si! Cuba, no!"

and chains of 'Unie, si' 'Luis, no: Sudden't he prace/ful demonstration Sudden't he prace/ful demonstration a side street, a battalion of young hoods of the extremis Movement of the Revolutionary Left charged the demonstrators along the broad Avenida Providencia. As the leftists began throwing rocks, right-wing youths wearing hard hats entered the fray swinging wooden clubs. When shield-carrying carabinerus finally moved in, they unaccountably cameno at the women. Strambling in retreat, the marchers shouted "Assassins!"

Short but ugly skirmishes crackled through the city. On one street in the commercial district, several women were attacked by toughs from a Communist paramilitary youth group; shopkeepers and middle-aged men in business suits ran to the ladies' aid. In the fashionable Las Condes district, a caravan of right-wing thugs squeaded by Allende's

residence, firing epithets, water bombs and—some said—a few shots at the guards outside. Another group was stopped by police before it could get to the Cuban embassy, where Castro was hosting a farewell reception.

By 3 a.m., when calm had returned, nearly 150 youths were in jail and close to 100 had been treated for injuries. The government's strong reaction served —perhaps intentionally—to exaggerate the extent of the disorders. Two opposition radio stations were shut down of the rioting. Toward dawn, Allende decreed a state of emergency, placing under army control the entire province of Santiago, which encompasses more than a third of Chile's 9,000,000 people. Gen-



WOMEN DEMONSTRATING IN SANTIAGO
Washington had a "feeling."

eral Augusto Pinochet, the local garrison commander, imposed press censorship and a 1 a.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew. "I hope the army does not have to come out," he warned, "because if they do it will be to kill."

Using Adversity, Was Allende really in trouble, as the rioting—not to mention Herb Klein—suggested? Outside experts agree that his situation is still manageable, especially as long as the Chilean military maintains its cherished political neutrality.

Still. Chileans have plenty of reason to be annoyed by the growing food problems. Partly because the Allende regime has not moved forcefully enough against illegal seizures of farms by armed extremists, agricultural production has plummeted. Beef is available one week a month; poultry, eggs and other staples disappear from market shelves by midmorning. Food imports are soaring, and at the rate Allende is spending his country's foreign-exchanger reserves

—\$20 million a month—the treasury will run dry by next spring.

The riots reflected most a hardening of Allende's political opposition. The President is having a particularly difficult time with the broad-based, middleroading Christian Democrats. Having warned Allende that they would oppose his plan to recast the legislature along socialist lines, the Christian Democrats are now waging a bitter struggle to block a Marxist takeover of the University of Chile. Last week they voted to begin impeachment proceedings against Socialist Interior Minister José Tohá on grounds that he has failed to curb the illegal excesses of the more violent left-wing extremist groups.

Allende has a talent for turning adversity to advantage, however, and last week's events offered him an opportunity to put it to use. Speaking at a farewell rally for Castro on the day after the rally for Castro on the day after the rally for Castro on the day after the rally for the rall for the rall for the rall form the

URUGUAY

Winning by Losing

Never in Uruguay's 143-year history had an election been cast in such apocalypite terms. As 1,700,000 Uruguayan voters—an impressive 87% of the electorate—trooped to the polis last week, which was not to be the country's holly partisan newspapers fairly screamed. Now You Cast Citoost. OUG GOVERNENT, YOUR, WORK, YOUR, GOVERNENT, YOUR, WORK, YOUR, DE MILLE TO DO IT TOMORROW! Another part if more bildnilly: WORT DE MILLE TO YOUR TO TROOR WORK.

The way to vote for democracy, it was made clear, was to vote against the Frente Amplio (Broad Front), a fastgrowing coalition of left-wing parties and splinter groups not unlike the leftist coalition that carried Marxist Salvador Allende to power in Chile last year. Formed only ten months ago, the Front grew rapidly with support from Uruguay's restive labor unions and the youthful Tupamaro terrorists, as well as left-wing students, intellectuals and Catholic revolutionary groups-all bitter enemies of the toughly disciplinarian government headed by President Jorge Pacheco Areco.

Grabbing the Hondie, On the eve of the election, some pollsters gave the Front a fair chance to beat both Pacheco's Colorados and the opposition Blancos, the two middle-roading parties which have traditionally dominated Uruguayan politics. Maybe next time. Minizing their differences, which are small to begin with, the Colorados and Blancos joined forces against the Front in a



Above and beyond Bacardi is a rum called Ronrico. A lot of people think it's a bright taste worth reaching for.

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Impala for 1972: You don't have to

The average driver puts 12,000 miles on disc are ach year. That's like spending every day for one solid month behind the wheel. How comfortable, really, is your car? How comfortable was it, really, on your last vacation?

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A 1972 Impala comes with easy miles built in, because it comes with power steering and, with any V8, a Turbo Hydra-



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beams in the doors and an improved
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We want your
1972 Impala to
be the best
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owned.





And it will still be alive and kicking twelve hours from now, too. That's because Canada Dry Club Soda gets its carbonation through a special process called "Pin-Point Carbonation." So the bubbles will last for twelve, twenty-four, and even forty-eight hours.

Next time you open a bottle of scotch, rye, or bourbon, open a bottle of Canada Dry Club Soda to go along with it.

Our club soda will probably last as long as your drink does. And maybe even longer than your party.

Canada Dry: Club soda with a long lasting bubble.

This bottle of club soda was just opened. 12 hours ago

campaign that played upon the traditionally conservative Uruguayan voter's reluctance to experiment, his deep-seated fear of Communism and his distaste for the Chilean experience. Thus the Front's hopes for a truly stupendous first showing were disappointed. In Montevideo, where the Front had fully expected to win big, its candidate ran a poor second to the Colorados. Nationwide the Front polled a respectable but unspectacular 16% of the vote, trailing both the Blancos (34%) and the Colorados (35%). The winning Colorado presidential candidate, wealthy, taciturn Minister of Agriculture Juan M. Bordaberry, 43, is expected to continue Pacheco's tough response to Uruguay's political and economic problems.

Nevertheless, the Front's members—including Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats, anarchists and Trotskyites, as well as renegade Colorados and Blancos—are not discouraged. Said Thelman Borges, a Communist official in Montevideo: "Even toolsing, we will be winning. They lithe traditional parties! have had it." If Borges and his comrades have their way, the terront will ultimately have had it too. "We"—meaning the Communists—"intend to grab the handle," he said. Such candor, however laudable, is un-

— mend to grad the handle, he sar Such candor, however laudable, is u likely to ease the voters' fears.

MIDDLE EAST Rancorous Road to Peace

So labyrinthine is the route to peace in the Middle East that even allies frequently find themselves colliding along U.S. its closest friend and its only real source of weapons. Washington censiders Jerusalem intransigent, while Israelis resent U.S. attempts to presume the properties of the properti

Meanwhile, relations between the Arab lands—never harmonious at best —were severely strained by the assassination of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell in Cairo. The United Nations was also alive with rancor as debate got under way on an Egyptian-sponsored attempt to force Israel to reopen talks under U.N. Mediator Gunnar Jarrine.

The View from Woshington. Mrs. Meir had ample popportunity to state her position last week. There was a three-bour luncheon with Secretary of State William Rogers and Assistant Secretary Joseph Sixoo, followed by a two-hour meeting alone with Nixon in the Oval Office. Once again, she asked—in vain Office. Once again, she asked—in vain for the work of t



JORDAN'S HUSSEIN IN KAFFIYEH Tears and ominous signs.

The Israelis insist that Egypt has already upset the balance by obtaining additional Russian aircraft.

The President obtained assurances that Israel was willing to talk peace, although possibly not in the "hotel talks" that the Administration envisions. The State Department has proposed that Department has proposed that Egypt and Israel each designate envoys and that Sisco shuttle between their crooms at some New York hotel seeking grounds for accommodation on the Suez Canal.

Nixon in return guaranteed that the Phantoms would be forthcoming—not now, but whenever the U.S. deems that they are needed. He promised further that he would make no agreements durther that would compromise Irael. Afterward Mrs. Meir told newsmen: "I went away with the feeling that there is definitely better understanding of the Israeli way of tooking at it. I guess that's still wanted Phantoms. "Our neighbors are much more apt to refrain from

war and more inclined toward negotiations when Israel is a strong Israel."

The meeting seemed to reduce slightly the tension crackling between Israel and its principal ally. The same could hardly be said of the Arab world last week. Palestinians and their supporters greeted the news of Tell's murder by gunmen believed to be members of an offshoot of Al-Fatah, the principal guerrilla group, with jubilation. They blamed the Jordanian Premier, King Hussein's principal adviser, for the crackdown in the past year that emasculated the fedayeen as a political power, "Have you heard the good news?" an Arab called to TIME Jerusalem Correspondent Marsh Clark on the Via Dolorosa.

Sucking Blood. Tell's wife was eating lunch in a cafeteria of the Cairo-Sheraton when her husband was shot down just outside the hotel by four young men. Before security forces could drag him away, one of the assassins knelt beside Tell's body and sucked up some blood. "I drank until my thirst was quenched," he said later in a statement to Egyptian police. When Mrs. Tell heard the commotion, she dashed dead." Are you happy, Arabo" the cried. "Palestine is finished! Arabs are sons of bitches!" Then she fainted.

In Amman later in the week, Hussein was in tears as he followed Tell's coffin. "The tragedy is not death," he said in a eulogy, "but the degree to which cowards and subhumans will

To succeed Tell the King appointed a loyal former Finance Minister, Ahmed Lawzi, 46, who is not as hard-lining or as openly anti-fedayeen as Tell was. His elevation was seen as an effort to keep Jormay take some doing. At week's end, Bedouins ominously began turning their additionally used by the fierce on-madir people to signify that a blood feud



. . . and this little old gray-haired lady asks me, 'Are they Phantom jets, young man?' and I says, 'Yes, ma'am, they are.' And then she slugged me!"

BRITAIN

The Hermit of Les Ecréhous A new moon shone that Saturday

night in March 1960 in St. Martin, a picturesque dot of a town on the coast of Jersey, largest of the bucolic Channel Islands. As the village slept, a silent intruder broke into a small cottage, abducted a 14-year-old girl from her ground-floor bedroom and led her to a nearby field, where he raped her and nearly strangled her by twisting a rope around her neck. The girl's ordeal was only the latest in

a series of similar horrors, and it sent waves of fear through the area. It was not long before those fears found a focus: brawny, broad-shouldered Alphonse Le Gastelois, a sometime woodworker and full-time eccentric who lived alone in a tumble-down St. Martin cottage. Le Gastelois had no friends. Most nights, he could be spotted in his baggy clothes, loping along St. Martin's roads and footpaths. What was he up to? "I love na-ture," he would say. "I listen to the sounds of the dark and the silence.

Soon Le Gastelois began hearing other sounds. As the months wore on, bringing five more unsolved sex crimes, suspicion turned to hostility and then violence. Le Gastelois was stoned and spat upon when he walked through the

village. Hooligans tore his cottage apart. By the summer of 1961, he had had enough. He fled to a stony, wave-swept reef seven miles offshore known as Les Ecréhous (the Rocky Islets). On his barren refuge, no larger than a football field, he learned to subsist on lobster, crab and boiled sea lettuce, plus gifts brought by curiosity-seeking tourists. "Only by going away could I clear my name," he would tell them. "I was sure the terrible attacks would continue and my innocence would be recognized."

Uncle Ted. Le Gastelois was right on both counts. Nine more attacks occurred after his flight, bringing the total to 21, on young boys as well as girls. Last week, after more than a decade of terror, a three-judge Jersey court convicted a St. Martin building contractor, Edward Paisnel, on 13 counts of assault, rape and sodomy in six of the attacks. His sentence has not yet been determined.

It was not surprising that Paisnel, 46, a balding, mustached man, had escaped suspicion for so long. Though he fitted the few scraps of description offered by the victims-rough hands, a habit of softly muttering "Jesus"-Paisnel was a respected businessman, husband, and guardian of several foster children. Every year, "Uncle Ted" faithfully appeared at the local orphanage,

dressed as Father Christmas, to hand out sweets and toys.

On other occasions, it later developed, his costume was quite different. Last July police caught him in a stolen car. He was wearing a jacket studded with nails at the shoulders and on the lapels, and had with him a rubber mask, a woman's wig and several lengths of rope. "I belong to a religious secret society," he explained feebly. "I'm on my way to a sex orgy.

Behind a cupboard in his home, police found the entrance to a windowless room containing books on black magic and witchcraft, a nailstudded raincoat, and an altar draped with black velvet. During his five-day trial, it came out that Paisnel believed that he was a descendant of Gilles de Rais, the original Bluebeard. De Rais was hanged in 1440 after admitting that he had murdered something like 200 children whom he had lured to his castle in France "for my daily pleasures."

Le Gastelois got the news by radio last week, but it was years too late. The old woodworker, 57, ragged and wild-eyed, would not leave his rock, "This is my home now!" he raged. "Jersey crucified me



A point of order for every occasion,

UNITED NATIONS

Jamil the Irrepressible He derails trains of thought, discomfits the orthodox, and disrupts debate. But

he may also be responsible for preventing untold numbers of colleagues from dying of sheer boredom. What is more, he knows the ropes at the United Nations General Assembly better than anybody else, for he has been there since its first meeting in 1946. He is Jamil M. Baroody, 66, a Lebaneseborn New Yorker who is Saudi Arabia's U.N. representative.

Unquided Missile, Because the oil-

rich Saudis need hardly anything in the way of aid from the U.N. and Baroody has King Feisal's total confidence, he is probably freer than any other diplomat to say exactly what he thinks. Which he does, interminably. A slightly stooped, balding man with an appreciative eye for a well-turned leg, he has a point of order for every occasion, and when colleagues show annoyance at his interruptions, he faces them down with a schoolmaster's glare. During the recent debate on the admission of China, he overheard one diplomat say that Baroody should be thrown out instead of the Chinese Nationalists. Baroody promptly reported the conversation from the podium, blithely breaking a house rule against revealing private conversations in public. During the same debate, Baroody, who strongly supported the U.S., managed to call for a vote at precisely the wrong moment, allowing the pro-Peking countries to muster their forces before the U.S. was ready for a showdown. Exasperated, U.S. Ambassador George Bush described Baroody as "an unguided missile."

Others dismiss him as a jester, a clown or worse. Yet somehow, Baroody occasionally comes across as the one sane man at a mad tea party. He was the only delegate, for example, to bring up the embarrassing point that on the very day the U.N. was beginning a debate on disarmament, the newly admitted Peking regime had chosen to







LE GASTELOIS NAIL-STUDDED COSTUME Nobody suspected Father Christmas.



WE NEVER HAVE TO GO TOO FAR to get our Christmas tree. The woods around Jack Daniel's Hollow are filled with them. We hope that you won't have to go to too much trouble getting ready for the holidays either. So you can sit back and truly enjoy this happiest of all seasons.

CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP

detonate a nuclear bomb. At a loss for an answer, the hapless Chinese delegate replied simply: "I denounce you." Baroody shot back: "This 'denounce'-this is no way to explain your case." Afterward Baroody shrugged: "Someone has to put them in their place."

Big Moment. Baroody is a mass of conflicting nationalities and interests. His family is half-Christian and half-Moslem; though he represents the most orthodox Moslem country in the world, he is a Christian. He can deliver anti-Western diatribes with as much vigor and vitriol as a 1950s Prayda editorial, vet he has an American wife and his four children received U.S. educations. A product of the American University in Beirut. Baroody has been a friend of King Feisal since their youth. He supervised the education abroad of the King's seven sons, and is reputedly adviser on the royal investments in the U.S.

Baroody's greatest moment came in 1965 when, in the eyes of some-most notably himself-he all but saved the organization from disintegration. The Soviet Union was then withholding its dues because Moscow opposed U.N. peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East; the U.S. was insisting that Russia pay up before it could vote. Everyone was intent on avoiding a collision between the two powers-except for Peking's agent, the delegate from Albania, who insisted on a vote that would have plunged the great gold and blue hall into turmoil. Standing at the rostrum and trying to outshout the General Assembly's President, who was trying to ignore him, the Albanian insisted on being heard. Baroody marched up to the rostrum, told the Albanian that he could speak first next day, and led the startled delegate by the arm back to his seat.

Two weeks ago, Baroody was at his best during a rancorous slanging match between the Soviet Union and China. As usual, he was ready with an Arabic proverb: "The wind and the sea had a quarrel, but the one who paid the price was the sailor in the boat. We are all of us in the boat." For that speech, Baroody last week received an unusual tribute from U.S. Delegate Edward J. Derwinski: "The oratorical skill of the distinguished delegate is almost overpowering. I am convinced that if Mr. Winston Churchill in his heyday had debated Mr. Baroody, he would have come across second best." Chances are that Baroody does not consider the compliment exaggerated.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Last Zulu War

The lead induna, or head man, resplendent in hyena tails and impala, monkey and civet skins, carried an Instamatic. Alongside the bare-breasted girls singing for the warriors were some in Maidenform bras. When the newly enthroned Paramount Chief left the party. it was in a new Chrysler. In most respects, however, the crowning of 23year-old Prince Zwelithini Goodwill Kacyprian Bhekuzulu in the Royal Kraal at Nongoma last week was faithful to the folkways of the days when the Zulus were the largest tribe and mightiest warriors in all of Black Africa.

Fully 15,000 Zulus slogged through mud and mist for the ceremony on a hillside in one of the 29 scattered patches of land that make up the Zulu Bantustan, a separate homeland set up by the apartheid government in Pretoria. Warriors rattled their assegais (short, stabbing spears) against oxhide shields. "Si-gi-di [Strength]," they thundered in unison, recalling the classic battle cry

of the Zulu armies.

The actual coronation occurred at the moment when South Africa's Minister of Bantu Administration, Michiel Botha, presented letters of appointment to Prince Zwelithini, whose father, Chief Cyprian, died 18 months ago, Standing stiffly in a plain black suit with a leopardskin sash draped incongruously across it, the Prince wept with emotion. Then the crowd roared a traditional tribute: "Bayete wenawendhlovu [Hail, noble elephant]," and Zwelithini took his place on a throne of scented tamboetie wood with arm rests carved in the shape of lions.

At that point, the coronation ceremony was still incomplete, since it signified primarily a title conferred by the white government. To complete the crowning in their own way, the Zulus held another celebration, attended by 50,000 tribesmen and only two whites -a government administrator and an expert on their history and culture. For that weekend-long occasion, 105 oxen, 50 antelopes, seven buffaloes and 20 wildebeests were slaughtered and eaten, washed down with thousands of gallons of tshwala, a native beer.

Evolution. In crowning a king, the Zulus achieved a significant milestone on their way to becoming a nation again, Ironically, the South African government's policy of apartheid or "separate development" has led to a surge of tribal pride among the 4,000,000 Zulus, who account for nearly a quarter of South Africa's black population. The semi-autonomous Bantustans being set up by the government as a means of keeping blacks segregated in their own homelands, have given that pride political expression

The Zululand Territorial Authority. as yet nothing more than a tribal council, is scheduled to be upgraded to a legislative council and to be chosen by general election some time in 1972. It will then have constitutional power over local matters of justice, finance, education and agriculture, though Pretoria will still retain control of defense, foreign affairs and police. Said Botha to Prince Zwelithini last week: "It can be expected that your reign will see a constitutional evolution of your Zulu nation to a fully fledged self-governing and independent nation.

Ox-Wagon Pace. That may come sooner than Pretoria thinks, because of another reason for Zulu pride: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 43, a straight-talking politician who heads the Zululand Council. Buthelezi is likely to become chief minister of the first elected assembly. He has left no doubt of his determination to battle for Zulu national rights. When man is reaching for the moon, he has said, "the Zulus cannot be expected to move towards self-determination at the pace of an ox-wagon.

Buthelezi has already begun campaigning for more land to connect the various pieces of the Zulu Bantustan. His demands include equal pay for equal work, free compulsory education, and even the right for a real Zulu army.

Prideful Nationhood, More than any other tribe, the Zulus have a sense of prideful nationhood. A fellow tribesman, Chief Albert Luthuli, was awarded the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize (he died in 1967 in an accident while under political restriction on his Natal farm). In 1879, the Zulu army slaughtered 1,500 redcoats at Isandhlwana, one of Britain's most crushing military defeats. The Zulus were subdued later that year.

Today, says Buthelezi, the tribe is fighting "the last Zulu war, in the sense that as long as there is life in us as a people, we will strive toward full realization as a Zulu nation." He adds: "We black people have become used to being disillusioned, all these years in South Africa. But I like to think that the whites are sincere, and are prepared to make some sacrifices." If they are not, says Buthelezi, "they'll be sorry."

BUTHELEZI



TRIRESMEN CELERRATING



The-Comfort-Shirt from Sears. It's the gift of garb.

Well, here we go again. So what's it going to be? What are you wait's it going to give him this year he'll never wear? Before you go out and buy just anything, how about buying something that's just about everything to most men. Everything being comfort. And comfort being The-Comfort-Shirt from Sears.

There are more than a couple of things about The-Comfort-Shirt men find comforting.

But more than anything else, it's the collar. Sears C-Band* collar. Sears has had it contoured to fit the contours of a man's neck. That's comfortable. And since a collar that creeps up isn't comfortable, Sears has had it cut lower in front so it won't creep up.

The selection is comfortable, too. Comfortably huge. Holiday prints and patterns. And everyday (and night) stripes and solids. All in Fortrel® polyester and cotton.

Well, here we go again. So how may should you buy him? That's no problem either. Sears has priced The-Comfort-Shirt so you can buy a few, along with Sears gotogether ties, without the slightest bit of discomfort.







The-Comfort-Shirt from Sears. It's a Perma-Prest Shirt, so everyday's a holiday from ironing.

The-Comfort-Shirt can be machine washed and tumble dried, which is not unusual nowdays. But it doesn't have to be ironed. Not even a little bit. And that's not unusual you unusual, it helps make The-Comfort-Shirt the peried gift. Because while it's making aman's life more comfortable, it's doing the same for a woman's life. The-Comfort-Shirt. In Fortrell' polyester and cotton—with tapered body, extra long shirttalis and a choice ocoliar styles. The collar shown on all four pages is Sears long point collar, the one that comes with flexible collar stays. Buy him a few, along with gotogether lies, at most Sears, Roebuck and Co. stores, or through the Cataloop.







Pictured above is the most tightfisted.thrifty man in America.

Hain in America.

He is lable finisher, the New York magnetic publisher, No not holds on to money made a career of perfecting and implementing made a career of perfecting and implementing made a career of perfecting and implementing the perfect of the perfect o

The New Japanese Cars: A Rating

The New Japanese Cars: A Rating At Last, A Proven Method for Beating the Stock Market—How a little-known Government publication has been used by sophisticated investors to quadruple their gains over the past 10 years (compared with gains of the Dow-Jones average). Fortune the method "extraordinary."

How Ralph Ginzburg Earns Interest of 500 from a California Savings Bank (Insured) to Collect Social Security from Canada the United States Simultaneously The Third Most Expensive Item You'll Ever Buy—It's your funeral, and Moneysworth tells how to minimize the grief.

Is She or Isn't She?—A little-known, reliable \$2 mail-order self-test kit for pregnancy lets her

"How We Live on Less than \$75 a Month" Earn Interest on Your Checking Account The Unshrouded Facts About Life Insurance—This article may save you hundreds of dollars.

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The Link Between Heart Attack and Coffee—A suppressed report by a member of the President's Commission on Heart Disease. The Spirit of '72-A report on the new "light" whiskey that has the industry in ferment.

A Guide to Low-Cost Legal Abortion Easy-Riding Motorcycles: New Models Rated The Best of the Good Book-An evaluation of currently-available editions of The Rible Safety Bug-A preview of the Volkswagen model being developed to replace the easily crushed "Beetle."

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PEOPLE

Security men almost outnumbered the guests at the Guy de Rothschild château outside Paris-and with good reason. A dazzle of diamonds winked and twinkled in all directions, from hair, hands, necks and bosoms. The Duchess of Windsor's were canary. Signorg Gianni Agnelli's stones coruscated white, pink and green. But Elizabeth Taylor outshone everyone at the costume ball with the 69.4-carat, milliondollar "Burton Diamond" at her throat, and her black hair caught up in a net studded with 1,000 small diamonds and edged with 25 larger ones. Perhaps to relieve the monotony, her feather spray was held in place by a 20-carat emerald. Estimated total worth of Liz's jewelry: \$3,000,000.



JOE & CHRISTINA Married love?

Even Aristotle Ongssis has trouble with the kids, what with Christina, 20, getting married last summer to 47-yearold Los Angeles Real Estate Broker Joe Bolker, and Alexander, 23, going steady with 39-year-old Divorcee Fiona Thyssen. Onassis, though, has a kind of authority not given to all parents: a multimillion-dollar trust fund that Alexander and Christina will begin to enjoy on Dec. 11-provided Daddy Ari approves. Alexander has begun dismissing talk about Fiona as "nonsense," and Christina has gone off to London, leaving Husband Bolker at home to cancel the invitations he had sent out for her 21st birthday party.

"You left us marching on the road," And said how heavy was the load . . . / Won't you listen to the lambs, Bobby? They're crying for you." This appeal, in a new song by left-hearted Folk Singer Joon Boar, seems to have been answered by her friend Bob Dylon. The cent years abandoned his hallaste of protest (Masters of War, The Times They Are A-Changri) to celebrate such bland

delights as country pie and copper kettles, is out with a new single in the old angry modi, mourning the death of Sodangy modi, mourning the death of Sothern of the state of the state of the three modifies and the state of the three modifies and the state of the state of the state of the state of the prison guards they cursed him. As they watched him from above. But they were frightened by his power,/ They were scared of his love. I cord, Lord, so they cut George Jackson down. I Lord, as Lord, they laid! Him in the ground."

He is 45 years old, and last week in Lima, Peru, a bad bull knocked him down and broke two of his fingers. Why does he do it? Luis Miguel Dominguín-several times a millionaire and one of the alltime greats of the corrida -quoted his friend Pablo Picasso to explain why he came out of retirement this year. "I asked Picasso what he thought of my wish to go back to the bulls, and he gave me a Spaniard's answer: 'I have been painting most of my life, and I will die painting. You have been fighting bulls most of your life. So you go back to the arena, and if you die impaled on the horns of a bull, what better death could you wish for vourself?"

What about the buzz that Oueen Elizabeth is most unhappy because Princess Anne, 21, is really serious about handsome London Realtor Richard Meade. 32, gold-medal-winning show jumper on Britain's Equestrian Team? "Silly gossip," pooh-poohed the palace spokes-"He is numbered among her man friends." No doubt about that. After British Show-Jumping Star Harvey Smith publicly remarked that European Horse Trial Champion Anne was "nowhere near Olympic standard," he got a fast telegram from Meade-not exactly challenging him to a duel, but offering to bet him \$600 that he would beat Smith at the Badminton threeday horse trials in April, and another \$600 that Smith would not win the



INDIANA & FOUR-LETTER WORD
Three-ton love.

As a "Christmas present to New York," the Indianapolis Museum of Art has loaned to Central Park a steel scubpture of Robert Indiana's steel scubpture of Robert Indiana's famed arrangement of the world's famed arrangement of the world's famed street word. "It weighs three tons," said Indiana, "so I hope no-body steals it. But I'm not too sure: it's already the century's most plagiarized work of art."

"I discovered last year that sending Christmas cards was one thing I didn't have to do," says Cosmopolitan Editor Helen Gurley Brown. Others who have made the same discovery include Actress Jane Fonda (no peace on earth these days), Heavyweight Muhammad Ali (he is a Black Muslim), Actress Gloria Swanson (Christmas is too com-plicated as it is). Author Truman Capote ("I loathe all that rushing around and buying just because it's Christmas") and Singer James Taylor, "James probably doesn't even know when Christmas is," explains his secretary. "And if he did send out cards, they wouldn't be printable.





RICHARD & ANNE Romantic love?

THE LAW

One for All

Most U.S. citizens never get directly involved in a law suit other than an auto accident or divorce case. But without their knowledge, a great many Americans are now becoming silent plaintiffs in a powerful and increasingly common type of litigation, the "class action," in which one or more individuals speak for a large group that has suffered similar harm of races a mutual thar sam of races an untual thar arm of races an untual thar arms.

The targets for class actions seem to be almost limitless. Current suits are challenging hamburger labeling practices, allegedly usurious credit-card finance charges and preferential air fares for youths. Last week seven Attica prisners got a U.S. court of appeals to order

an end to the maltreatment of all the prison's immates by guards. Using unusually strong language, the court found that the cruelty described in prisoners' testimony "far exceeded what our society will tolerate on the part of officers of the law."

Almost every major hotel chain in the country is being sued for making small surcharges on room bills under cryptic designations such as INTMS (for Internal Message Service): this week Hilton Hotels is expected to settle part of the suit for \$4,000,000. Last week seven young men won a stay of induction for all potential draftees in seven California counties until a federal court decides whether a technicality in the Selective Service law bars all inductions before Dec. 28

Rigged Meters. Efficiency is one theory behind such suits. A decision in each can, in effect, prevent dozens or even thousands of smaller cases from coming to court. In all such

cases, however, courts must take particular care to ensure that a true class with similar grievances exists. Courts also make use of elaborate rules that seek to protect the absent parties.

This judicial scrutiny was once applied so stringently that class actions were frequently thrown out. Starting in the '50s, however, constitutional issues like desegregation and legislative reapportionment were successfully fought as class actions. Then, in 1967, the California Supreme Court swept away an important barrier to class actions on the part of consumers. A Los Angeles cab company was accused of rigging its meters to overcharge customers. In denying the charge, the company argued in part that the suit should be dismissed because it would be impossible to find and reimburse each passenger. A similar defense had worked in other cases, but this time the court ruled for the plaintiffs. The company's meters were then adjusted below the proper level so that the cab riders as a group could recover what they had lost.

Counterpleys, With fust decision, and a legislative looening of other ground rules. California beane the classaction capital of the states. At about the same time, Congress broadened the rules under which federal courts could treat class actions, opening the way for the consumer movement, environmentalist groups and public-interest law firms to persent the procedure nationwise. We spread the procedure nationwise. We state that the procedure of the procedure in the state of the class repeated to the procedure in the state of the class repeated the procedure in the state of the class repeated the procedure in the state of the class repeated the procedure in the state of the class repeated to the c



ATTICA PRISONERS DURING RIOT Also hamburger, credit cards and air fares.

resentatives will die, lose interest or move away. Or they meet the representatives' individual claims in the hope that no one else will press the suit. The latter stratagem was recently struck down by the California Supreme Court, which said that the original plaintiffs have a duty to the class to carry on if the judge is satisfied that they will still represent the class adequately.

Businessmen and some lawyers have also raised substantive complaints. They argue that class actions are often frivious attacks on big corporations and to fight the case can be more expensive than to pay off. Another objection is that the lawyers for a class are sometimes the chief beneficiaries of a suit, taking a sizable percentage of the total bers of the class are entitled to only a best of the class are entitled to only a

few dollars each. A major worry, voiced by Solicitor General Erwin Griswold and by Chief Justice Warren Burger, is that the increasing number of class actions will compound the problems of already warburdened courts.

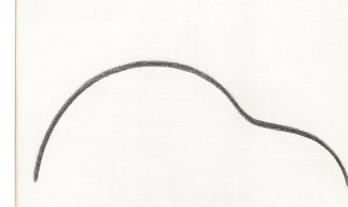
ready overburdened courts. Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, responds that in view of all the other kinds of suits that jam legal dockets, "why should human-rights cases be the ones accused of clogging the courts?" Other class-action supporters concede some of the problems but argue that the difficulties hardly justify freeing offenders from class-action attack. Undoubtedly, the rapid growth of the class action has caused excesses that need correction. But its continued vitality seems guaranteed by a central strength. Allowing one to speak for all and joining assorted small claims into one large action give an individual the financial and legal stature to stand on equal footing with business, government and other large institutions.

Retroactive Justice

When legislators add a new item to the criminal code or increase penalties already on the books, justice requires that the new rules not apply to acts committed before the change. But what if a new law decreases possible punishments? Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie faced that question last August when the legislature overhauled the state's drug laws. Under the tough old rules. for example, selling as little as 2.5 gm. of marijuana brought a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years; now judges may impose terms as short as six months or even suspend a first offender's sentence. Aware that more than 600 convicts were serving time under the old penalty structure, Ogilvie decided "to make old sentences conform to the spirit of new statutes."

Study revealed that nearly 200 of fenders would either have received the same sentence or were on the verge of being released anyway. That left more ency. A special team of ten lawyers is investigators and 60 Chicago are law students and professors was assembled to file the individual petition for each prisoner that is required for recommendations on each case.

Last week, 31 months after he or dered the review, Oglivie granted clemeny to the first 41 defendants. Most of them were first offenders, and will be freed after a few further formalities. The Governor expects to have respect to have received recommendations from the parole board on the remaining cases by the end of this week. Not all of the prisoners will get elemency, of course. But for those greatest the composition of the control of



The shape of things to come.

Prediction

The Volkswagen Beetle will be around for years to come.

Prediction

Someone else somewhere will introduce a new economy car and there will be lots of excitement. Prediction

The excitement will die down

Prediction

As in the past, people who own old Volkswagens will trade them in for new Volkswagens because (we guess) they like Volkswagens.

Our engineers will continue to improve the way the car works and our stylists will continue to be frustrated.

Prediction

Sometime in 1972, the Beetle will become the most popular single model automobile ever made in the world, bypassing the Model T Ford with production of over 15 million vehicles.

Prediction

We won't let that last prediction go to our heads.

MEDICINE

Progress on Cancer

Most researchers have long believed that viruses play some crucial role in causing human cancers. The source and precise function of these viruses (tiny packets of nucleic acids and protein) in cancer are still obscure, and no one knows how to control them. Dramatic progress cannot be made until cancer viruses are clearly identified in humans, as has already been done in animals. Now that vital next step has apparently been taken.

Because false graits have been hailed in the past, the U.S. scientists reporting the new development this week used guarded language. Further tests are scheduled to confirm the find, details of which are scheduled for publication in the British journal Nature. Still, Drs. Robert McAllister and Murray Gardner are willing to say: "We're almost certain that this is the virus we're after."

Self-Doubt. McAllister, of the Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles, and Gardner, of the U.S.C. School of Medicine, led the California team participating in the experiments. The National Cancer Institute also took part. The West Coast phase started in 1968 with the study of tissue from a seven-yearold girl suffering from rhabdomyosarcoma, a rare, generally fatal cancer that attacks the body's voluntary muscles. Though the child died, the doctors did manage to take a sample of her tissue and keep it growing in culture. Suspecting that these cancer cells contained viruses, the researchers tried to coax them out of the tissue with radiation, cancer-producing chemicals and even exposure to other viruses. These efforts proved unsuccessful.

The pace of the experiments picked



McALLISTER & PICTURE OF VIRUS Advancing by light-years.

up last spring when a solution made from the malignant cells was injected into unborn kittens. Four of the animals, all from different mothers, developed tumors. In effect, the cancers created were almost entirely of human cellular composition. One of the tumors was shedding. C-type virus particles, similar to those known to cause cancer in animals, at a prodigious rate.

Despite these results, the researchers remained skeptical of their own evidence. "We thought it was just a feline leukemia virus," explained McAllister. But further experiments showed that the virus was chemically different from all previously identified mammalian viruses. Gardner still feels a "small nagging doubt-the remote possibility that it's a strange new type of cat virus." To rule out this possibility, the researchers plan an additional series of laboratory experiments, including attempts to produce viral antiserum from guinea pigs and rabbits. The antiserum could then be used in human cancer tissue to test for the presence of the newly discovered virus

Earlier Detection, Viruses and vius-like particles have also been found in other forms of human cancerties are considered to the consideration of far have been unable to determine whether any of these particles could cause cancer; this is what sets the new find apart from earlier ones and makes with the consideration of the consideration of "If this proves to be a true human virus," says Dr. Robert Huebner of the National Cancer Institute's viral carticogenesis branch, "it will mean that we're light-years ahead of where we've that we'dn't expect to reach for years."

many comments of the comments of the comments of the virus can lead to development of tests for earlier detection of cancer. Firm identification can also help the investigation of complex molecular questions concerning the genetic origin of comments of the comments of t

A Healer for Downstate

When Dr. Calvin Hastings Plimpton served as president of Amherix College, he brought a healer's touch to the lib-real arts school in more ways than one. The college of the college of the broaden and financial problems that confront all college presidents, and when medical needs arose, he would pick up his black bag and make house calls around town. Now, as president Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, Plimpton still makes house calls of a kind. Since his arrival in August, he



PLIMPTON ON CANOE TRIP Making house calls.

has dropped in on faculty members, students and neighborhood leaders, not to prescribe but to learn. A hulking man (6 ft. 3 in.) with the courtly manner of an oldtime general practitioner, he says: "I'm the new boy in town, and I'm trying to find my way."

Downstate is a sprawing treatment and educational complex whose enrollment of more than 800 makes it on of the largest medical schools in the
country. It has been sliding downhill
medical through the school of the strength of the
medical treatment is a typical of many institutions in the troubled urban public
beath scene. Leadership at the school
was nonexistent, the faculty fragmented
and dispirited. Relations with the nearby ghetto neighborhoods have been poer,
winced that they are unwelcome at
Downstrate's 350-bed hospital, avoid the
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empty.
Shadespeare and Frost, It is not the
kind of atmosphere to which Plimpton
was born. He comes from the Maswas born. He comes from the Masmanued for his family, went to the Haraval Medical School and, shortly after
World War II service as an Army doctor, joined the faculty of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgoons. He has remained in academic life
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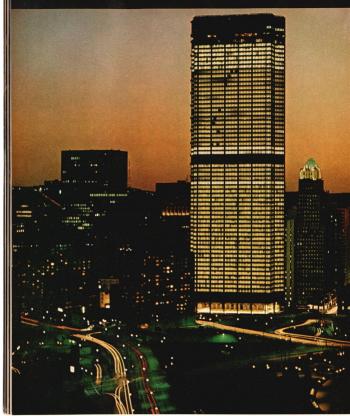
To his thinking, a medical academician is also versatile, Pilippton, 53, can lace a speech with quotations from Shakespeare, Robert Frost, James Baldwin and other famous non-doctors. Just after the took over Downstate, he participated in a five-day cance trip in the way are more allowed by the City, batway are more allowed by the City, batway are more allowed by the comical storm Doria and enjoying himself thoroughly. "Even if there were no hu-



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man bodies broken loose from their concrete sinking blocks in the Gowanus Canal," he says with feigned disappointment. "Canoeing around Brooklyn opens up many new boundaries for head and heart. I recommend it."

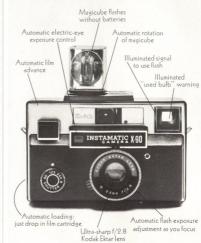
Sense of Community. To open some new boundaries at Downstate, Plimpton, of course, needs lots of money to attract a topnotch faculty and launch new programs. He would like to experiment, for instance, with satellite clinics that could provide medical counseling and primary care to people who might not otherwise get to the hospital. He dreams of finding the funds and the staff that would allow poor people to come in for preventive checkups be-fore they are seriously ill.

Plimpton recognizes, however, that Downstate's problems are not exclusively financial. "What we need here, he says, "is a sense of community. The people of this area should regard this as their hospital. And we should realize that we can't think of ourselves merely as a teaching institution. We've got to involve ourselves in the community.

Though he owns a house in affluent Riverdale, Plimpton and his wife will soon move into an apartment only a block from the hospital. In addition to his "house calls" on clergymen, judges and local politicians, he meets regularly with a group of community spokesmen to discuss such problems as drug addiction, alcoholism and the treatment of patients at Downstate's own hospital and other hospitals with which Downstate is affiliated. Often defusing an angry exchange with a crack at his own expense ("Doctors tend to take themselves almost as seriously as educators"), Plimpton feels that the meet-ings have helped. "These people are concerned about things like respect for the patient's dignity and regular changes of bed linen," he explains.
"I don't find most of their demands unreasonable.

Identity Search. He has also proposed another step to promote Downstate's identification with Brooklyn-changing its name. "Upstate suggests bare-armed buxom dairy maids frolicking bucolically in some pastoral glade. But Downstate suggests almost the anatomical opposite of Albany," he says. "Sort of a delta of discharge from the Hudson River. I would be much happier with a name that symbolized Brooklyn, and I could live with pride under the name Flatbush." Suggestions are welcome.

Thus far, Plimpton has produced little in the way of concrete change at Downstate. But his open attitude and sense of commitment have done wonders for student and faculty morale. "Downstate was a school in search of an identity," says Third-Year Student Cecelia Johnson, 26. "Now I think it has a future." Faculty members agree, Before Plimpton's arrival, several of the school's departments were without chairmen. Downstate now has more applications for jobs than it has positions.



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EDUCATION

From Goheen to "Boheen"

At some U.S. colleges in recent years, the quest for a new president has been an acrimonious affair, with students, factories and the state of the s

A major reason for the lack of acrimony was the presence on campus of William Gordon Bowen, 38, university provest and Princeton's No. 2 man since provest and Princeton's No. 2 man since with an excellent recommended the demic administrator, Bowen was heartily recommended by student, faculty and saff search committees. Thus it was no surprise last week when the trustee of identifications of the proident in Princeton's history.

As provost, Bowen has been the chief ax wielder during a period of severe financial crisis at the school. He used his expertise on the economics of higher education to help trim back a projected



PRESIDENT-ELECT BOWEN
A budget cutter was the obvious choice.

\$5,500,000 deficit for the current school loss. Bowen managed to maintain a reputation for accessibility and for fair-minded analysis even among those at the university who were hurt by the cuts. In the economy drive, athletics funds were trimmed and the entire graduate program in Slavie studies is being phased out to avoid weakening other disciplines by major across-the-board cutbacks. Smaller number of things well. "Scholars in other graduate programs, their budgets nearly intact, readily agents."

The son of an Ohio business machine salesman, Bowen went through

Denison University on scholarship and was the first member of his family to graduate from college. He did his graduate work in economics at Princeton on scholarship, and in 1965, at 31, became the second-voungest full professor in the school's modern history. As an economist, he has specialized in studies of concrete, practical concerns; his bestknown book is an analysis of the financial problems of the performing arts in the U.S. Youthful enough to pass for a junior instructor, Bowen, who is married and has a son, 13, and a daughter, 7, keeps in trim by playing tennis (he was twice a college-conference singles champion as an undergraduate) and by frequently biking to his office.

Bowen was deeply involved in the planning of a recent Princetonian innovation-the admission of coeds. He is also an ex officio member of Princeton's Commission on the Future of the College, which has proposed that undergraduates be allowed to take their degree in three years instead of four. Closely tied to the policies of his predecessor (students once nicknamed him "Boheen"), he nonetheless has no intention of radically changing the university's assured and even ways. Bowen's most immediate problem, in fact, is ridding himself of his Scrooge image. "As pressing as economic issues really are, they're not the most important ones for me now," he said last week, "Educational issues are."



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> 4 mg. "tar," 0.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. '71

Panasonic introduces black and white portable TV's. In Ripe Red, Rich Gold, Antique White, and Delicious Avocado.

Living cabinet colors and lush wood grains that can bring any room to life. As well as the programs. It's one way to make

black and white more beautiful.

The other way is by giving our new line of black and white TV's an inner beauty. With all kinds of automatic circuits that keep the

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Solid-state engineering so they're long on life but brief on buik. Speed-O-Vision to give you our picture almost the instant you turn the set on. And some models have tinted, detachable screens for eyes unused to the brilliance of Panasonic picture tubes. And earphones so you can keep the canned laugher to yourself.

All at a price that won't make you suffer for your pleasure. Tell your Panasonic dealer you want something colorful in a TV set. He'll give it to you in black and white.



Your next black and white TV ought to be in color.



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Give the best of America.

Whether it's better to give or to receive Seagram's 7 Crown is a good question.

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The old cigarette holder



It ain't what it used to be.

The old cigarette holders were practical thing to have.

Like the crisp white tip on ever Parliament. We tucked away the filter in a firm outer shell. So you'l taste the flavor without tasting the filter.

The cigarette holder. Parliamen brought it up to date.



It works like a cigarette holder works.



Kings: 16 mg'' tar,'' 1.0 mg. nicotine — 100' s: 19 mg'' tar,'' 1.3 mg. nicotine av. per cigaret FTC Report Aug' 71

THE PRESS

A Grande Dame Departs

The world of high fashion has been hit hard by recession and changing life-styles, and nowhere harder than at Vogue and Harper's Bacauer, the glossy magazines that glorify it. Advertising pages this year are down alarmingly from 1970 in both—24% at Vogue, 26.5% at Hazauer. Clothes no longer necessarily make the woman, and the era cessarily make the woman, and the era cloth of the control of granted dame editors as arbiters of tashion has ended. It closed last week cellor in chief of Harper's Breath with a cellor in chief of Harper's Breath and the editor in chief of Harper's Breath and the editor in chief of the well-to-die.

Thewife of former Fortuse Publisher Ralph D. Paine Jr., Nancy White, 55, leaves Bazar six months after her long-time rival Diana Vreeland, 71, stepped down as editor of Vogue. More significantly, her resignation came less than four months after James Brady, 43, forfour months after James Brady, 43, for-

nude in 1962—Richard Avedon's porrait of Socialite.Model Christina Paalozzi, But Brady intends to take Bazoar a lot further. Thave one mandate: to make the magazine more secting, "however a last several years. All our covers lot, and a saying nothing." November's cover, which he chose, was Raquel Welch ("At least she's all year of the part of the part of least she's all year of the part of the part of least she's all we and well and known."

Like all others in the future, the January issue will have a central theme unary issue will have a central theme dirorial mix of about fifty-fifty fashion and non-fashion. There will be constitutions from Spiro Agene, George Wallace, Edmund Muskie, George McGovern and Ted Kennedy, among others. Fashions will be displayed against political backdrops. In February, the



PUBLISHER BRADY



Fashion was only half the story.

mer publisher of the gossipy, irreverent Women's Wear Daily, moved in as Bazara's publisher and editorial director. Intense and facile, Brady brought some of the high-pressure salesmanship of Seventh Avenue to the magazine's more leisurely East Side establishment and, in the words of one Bazar staffer, "gave everyone an instant identity crisis."

New Soul, Not even Nancy White was immune, for Brady, as her boss, took an active, daily interest in Bacour. Nonetheless, both insisted last week that the parting was genuinely sorrowful, "I think he's nifty." said Nancy of Brady, who returned the compliment in a memo to the staff. "She's been the soul and sinew of Bacara." From now on, though, the soul will be solely Brady's.

Under Miss White, Bazaar emphasized the practical and the relevant, while Vogue was more fanciful and futuristic. Bazaar was first to give its cachet to such formerly far-out items as bikinis and boots for women. It shattered taboos with taste, for example running a full-page picture of a female

background will be Manhattan and the issue theme "In Defense of New York," highlighting an interview with John Lindsay on what he doesn't like about the New York *Times*.

Buyable Shiff. Bezaut's future fashion coverage will be photographed against action backgrounds rather than white studio walls because Bridy feels that clothes should be shown in settings where they are likely to be worn. Three-quarters of the fashion space will be devoted to whath Brady calls "wearable, buyable stuff," and the rest to fashions concerning to the property are being dispersion of the property are being dropped.

Brady, perhaps reflecting his nearly 18 years with Women's Wear Daily, wants the new Bazzar to contain a little bit of gossip. "People want to read about people," he says. "Not pillow talk or backbiting, but what's going on. A little elegant muckraking is a good thing. In the 70s, there ought to be a different way to do a fashion magazine."



Noteworthy Gifts
The gifts that tell the world how

Ine guts that tell the world how unique he is. Handcrafted of actual walnut or Brazilian rosewood. And in sterling silver and gold filled models. Available singly or in pairs. Matching pen and pencil, \$25. Also desk sets.

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THE THEATER

Cultural Vandalism

In a novel called The Temple of the Golden Pavilion, the late Japanese writer Yukio Mishima told of a young man with such woefully abraded nerves that he feels asphyxiated by a sense of the past. He burns down a 14th century shrine because he cannot tolerate the weight of accumulated civilization. Cultural vandalism has not progressed that far in the West, but defacing and debasing the myths and masterpieces of the past are very much the vogue. The rules are simple: play it cute, play it camp, play it snide, but never, never play it straight. Recent examples include brilliant pranks like Peter Brook's Midsummer Night's Dream and strident vulgarities like Tom O'Horgan's Jesus Christ Superstar. The latest merry-andrew is Producer Joseph Papp, who



JONELLE ALLEN IN "VERONA" Animated jukebox.

has turned loose a dramatic demolition team on Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen

of Verona. The play is apprentice work of the Bard's, but it does contain premonitory inklings of Romeo and Juliet and Twelfth Night, However, the theme of young love is scarcely served by this dryly mocking adaptation. The musical resembles an animated jukebox and comes alive only in one sultry number, delivered by a one-woman heat wave named Ionelle Allen. The excuse for ventures of this sort is that they render the classics accessible. Actually, such shows are merely masked in the accessories of modernity-rock music, randy deshabille, silly props and lofty panfraternal sentimentality. The resulting trivia are perfectly suited to an audience that in Eliot's phrase wishes to be "distracted from distraction by distraction.'

T.E. Kalem

The art of Lingering



No one wants the evening to end when there's friendship, laughter and Cointreau, the world's largest selling liqueur spécialité.



Now you can get the weather report the same way you get the weather. All the time.



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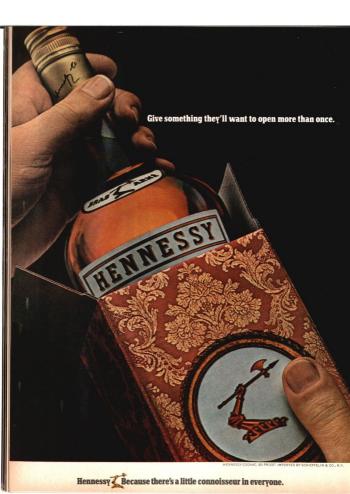
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OUTBOARDS AT LAKE HAVASU

Duel of Delicate Mechanisms

For the 9,000 residents of Lake Has assu City, Ariz, on the banks of the Colorado River, time is measured in spectectulars as well as in seconds. There is, for example, a celebrity tennis tourtectular as well as in seconds. There is, April, a water-sking meet in June. As a special added attraction this year, from the banks of the Thames. When from the banks of the Thames. When nothing quite matches the Outboard World Championship.

Last weekend, 40,000 outboard enthusiasts descended on Havasu to see the world's best drivers vie for a record \$62,750 in prizes. Part race, part promotion and part proving ground for the latest refinements in hull and engine design, the eighth annual championship drew factory teams as formidable as those massed for the Indianapolis 500. Packing one, two and even three high-powered engines, the boats carried the brand names of Mercury (60 entries), Evinrude (17), Johnson (13) and Chrysler (8). With manufacturers investing millions a year in dozens of races, data on key factors like horsepower were guarded secrets. Admitting that engineering developments are subject to "a lot of black magic," Charles Alexander, an Evinrude vice president, explains that "we're running engines today that we didn't have six weeks ago.

Once in the water, men as well as machines need something like black magic to survive the punishing eight-hour Havsun marathon. Topping 100 m.ph. on treacherous wakes, the streamlined craft are, as Driver Bill Muncey says, "delicate mechanisms that run on the ragged edge of blowing up every minute." Indeed, by the halfway mark in last chamed 26 of the 94 statters outs

Winner of the race was Bill Sirois, a marine supply dealer from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., whose sleek 21-ft, boat with its "tunnel" hull—an airfoil design that allows the craft to ride free of the chop on a cushion of air—was powered by twin 200 h.p. Mercury enOutposing in the thirties

gines. He outdistanced Runner-Up Regie Fountain Jr. by a 12-mile margin to take the \$18,000 first prize. In all, Sirois all but flew more than 660 miles at the average rate of \$2.5 m.p.h.—nearly 3 m.p.h. faster than the record he set as last year's Havasu winner.

Super Bowl Bound

Only two years ago the Miami Dolphins were drawing more laughs than their trained counterparts at the local Seaquarium. Winners of only 15 of 56 games in their first four seasons, the team needed help fast. In desperation, the normally tightfisted Dolphin owner, Joe Robbie, stole away® Coach Don Shula from the Baltimore Colts by offering him a \$75,000 yearly salary and part ownership of the team. When Shula arrived in Miami in July to open training camp, Robbie was asked if he would give his new coach enough time to produce a winner. "Sure," came the answer. "He's got all summer."

Found guilty of breaking the National Football League's rule against "tampering," Robbie was ordered by the league to compensate the Colts by giving them the Dolphins' No. 1 choice in the 1971 player draft.

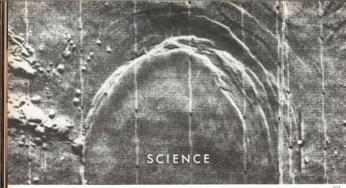


MIAMI COACH SHULA
Optimum performance level.

Robbie was kidding but Shula was not. On the first day of practice, the jutiawed coach startled everyone by chewing out Quarterback Bob Griese, the dimpled blond star of the team. Accustomed to the easygoing ways of for-mer Coach George Wilson, the players were dumbfounded when Shula announced that there would be four practice sessions a day, beginning before breakfast and lasting until nightfall. Overweight players were fined \$10 for every pound in excess of what Shula determined was their "optimum perfor-mance level." When 250-lb. Running Back Larry Csonka was ordered to trim off 15 lbs., he sputtered, "But I haven't been that light since high school." Replied Shula: "You will function better at that level." Csonka pared down.

All the Dolphins are functioning better. This season, in fact, Miami has been all but unstoppable, rolling to the best record in the N.F.L. with nine wins, one loss and one tie. Csonka and his mustachioed sidekick, Jim Kiick, are, respectively, the No. 1 and No. 6 leading ground gainers in the American Football Conference. Quarterback Bob Griese is leading the league in touchdown tosses (19): his favorite target, Wide Receiver Paul Warfield, leads all rivals in touchdown receptions (eleven) and yardage gained (861). On defense, veteran Linebacker Nick Buoniconti anchors a quick, fierce unit that has held opponents to an average of eleven points a game, Summing up, Offensive Tackle Norm Evans, the lone survivor of the first Dolphin team of 1966, says: "We have a winning attitude.

So do the Dolphins' long-suffering fans. Attendance at the Orange Bowl has soared from an average of 34,687 two seasons ago to sellout crowds of 75,312 for the last two home games. Last week a national TV audience watched Kiick and Csonka, known to the adoring "Dolfans" as Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, grind out a total of 175 yds. on the ground. Coupled with Griese's brilliant passing (twelve completions in 17 attempts, two touchdowns), the Dolphins mauled the Bears 34 to 3, Afterward, Bear Coach Jim Dooley confidently predicted what Miamians already accept as a certainty: the Dolphins are bound for the Super Bowl.



70-MILE-WIDE CRATER, POSSIBLY A REMNANT OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO, IN NODUS GORDII (GORDIAN KNOT) REGION NEAR MARTIAN EQUATOR

Is There Life on Mars—or Beyond?

I cannot say I believe that there is life out there. All I can say is that there are a number of reasons to think it is possible and that we have at our command the means of finding out. Those two things being the case, I would be very ashamed of my civilization if we did not try to find out.

-Astronomer Carl Sagan

FROM the first time he looked into the heavens and sensed that there were worlds beyond his own, man has sought to answer a haunting question: Are we alone in the universe? Although Are we alone in the universe? Although prime mortivation for launching his rockets in his determination to learn if there really is extraterestrial life. Last week that determination seemed more intense than ever.

Convinced by the findings of the Apollo missions that the moon is lifeless, the earth's two superpowers were concentrating on the next target of opportunity; Mars. A pair of spacecraft, America's Mariner 9 and Russia's Mars 2, were in orbit around the Red Planet, seeking out conditions and features that might support life and radioing their findings back to earth across more than 90 million miles of space. A capsule ejected from Mars 2 lay on the Martian surface, possibly equipped with instruments that could sample the soil and the atmosphere and detect the presence of life. And a second Mars-bound Soviet spacecraft was closing in; it too

was presumed to carry a capsule capable of making a soft landing.

At the same time, scientists were readying Pioneer F, a spacecraft that will take off in February on a 600- to will take off in February on a 600- to harbor life—on the precursors of life—in its atmosphere. In 1973, if all goes well, Pioneer will send back pictures and information while it flies by planets. Mars is also in for more serutiny. The Soviet Union will probably launch Mars probes in both 1973 and 1975, and two U.S. Viking spacecraft the Martina surface in 1976. In the Martina surface in 1976.

Birth of Exobiology

Such vast expenditures of energy and resources are contributing to the growth of an entirely new science called evolology (from the Greek exo, or out of), which has come into being in the past decade and is dedicated specifically to the study of extraterrestrial life. Panet decade and is dedicated specifically to the study of extraterrestrial life. Panet decade and recent that has yet to demonstrate that is subject matter exists. But in laboration of the world's keenest intellects have been and at esotter is symposium, some of the world's keenest intellects have be unto focus on the new discipline.

In September, for example, dozens of eminent scientists—including two Nobel laureates—gathered at the Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory in Soviet Armenia under the auspices of the Soviet and U.S. Academies of Science to ponder a mind-beggling proposition: should man try to monitor the messages of other worlds. The answer was a resultance of the messages of the Hungarian and British delegates united to support an unusually cooperative proposal: "It seems to us appropriate that the search for extraterestrain intelligence should be made by representatives of In the heady friendliness of the con-

ference, the Russians also saw fit to reval that they are conducting two continuing searches for messages from space. A 50-ft. radio telescope is "listening" to the emanations from 50 reliables from the first space for the fir

at NASA's Ames Research Center near San Francisco, one of the chief exobiology research centers in the U.S., participants discussed the feasibility of launching Project Cyclops. The ambitious enterprise, which might cost as much as a billion dollars, would involve building three vast arrays of radio telescopes to conduct a more effective search for messages from the states.

In their discussions of extraterrestrial life, most exobiologists suggest that in all probability the universe is teeming with intelligent beings. Most are now convinced that there is no intelligent life or technological civilization on the other eight planets of the solar system. If intelligent, technological races inhabit any of the other planets or their moons, so the argument runs, man would likely have heard from them—or have been visited by them—long ago. But that reasoning in no way diminishes the intense interest that most scientification of life—or clues that it once existed—on the earth's planetary neighbors.

A Jarring Sight

For centuries, scientists have concentrated on Mars as the most probable habitat of extraterrestrial life. After cloud-covered Venus, Mars is the planet closest and most visible to earth. Hrough easily be seen, receding and advancing as the seasons change. Another seasonal variation, a wave of darkening that appeared to move out from the polar regions in the spring once led earthbound observers to believe that the neiting leaders are considered to the contract of the contra

Many such illusions were shattered in the 1960s when Mariner spacecraft gave man his first closeup look at the Red Planet. It was a jarring sight; a bleak moonlike landscape pockmarked by craters, with no seas and no obvious vegetation. The Mariner instruments and telescopic observations from earth revealed that the Martian atmosphere was less than 1% as thick as the earth's and consisted largely of carbon dioxide with slight traces of water vapor. In addition, there was no evidence of any shielding ozone in the atmosphere, which meant that the sun's searing ultraviolet radiation, deadly to earth life, poured continuously onto the surface. Finally, the





FIRST CLOSEUP OF MARTIAN MOONLET PHOBOS SHOWS SURFACE CRATERED BY METEORITES

Mariners detected no magnetic field around Mars, indicating that the planet did not have a molten-iron core like the earth's. That finding seemed to suggest that Mars was never hot enough to melt and differentiate, a process in which the lighter elements vital to earth life rise to the surface and harden to form a crust.

For laymen and some scientists, these discoveries dealt a crushing blow to the possibility of finding life on Mars. But Cornell University Astronomer Carl Sagan, exobiology's most energetic and articulate spokesman, was less easily discouraged. To prove that Mariner flybys would have difficulty detecting any signs of life on Mars from a distance of thousands of miles. Sagan sifted through pictures of the earth taken by weather satellites and discovered that only one shot in a thousand showed evidence of man's presence. He presented his conclusions in a provocative paper that in effect asked: Is there life on earth? Later, Sagan puckishly noted that Martians visiting the earth might believe that automobiles were the dominant form of terrestrial life; the environment is altered to fit their needs and they act much like living beings by moving, eating and excreting.

Exobiologists do not insist that life exists on Mars; they argue only that the harsh conditions on the planet do not necessarily preclude life. On earth of the point out, organisms have managed to thirve in environments ranging from the icy wastes of Antarctica to the wind-bown summis of high mountains to them to the condition of the property of Maryland Exobiologist Cyll Ponnanaperuma. When have even found life in boiling hot springs and strong acids."

To buttress their case, exobiologists

have exposed microorganisms to simulated Martian environments (carbon dioxide, extreme cold, small amounts of water) in so-called "Mars jars." Some of the bugs readily adapted to the Martian conditions. For this reason, Western scientists were all the more concerned last week that the Russian lander might, if not completely sterilized, introduce earthly life forms to Mars.

Scenarios for Survival

Exobiologists have suggested a number of scenarios for the survival of Martian life. Sagan, for instance, theorizes that Mars may now be experiencing an ice age. As he explains it, the planet's northern hemisphere does not now receive the maximum possible dose of solar radiation because the Martian north pole is tilted toward the sun only when the planet is farthest from it. Yet in about 10,000 to 12,000 years, because of the slow precession of Mars (a wobbling of the planet as it rotates through space), the north pole will be tilted so that it receives more solar radiation during the planet's close approach to the sun. The increased radiation would heat up the northern icecap, release large amounts of trapped water into the atmosphere and make enough water available to stir up any lazy creatures that might have hibernated through the long Martian winter, Impossible? Perhaps, says Sagan, but he adds that those who criticize such speculations do so only because of their "chauvinistic" earthbound outlook

That chauvinism is displayed time and again, say exobiologists, by those who cannot conceive the possibility of life without water (which Sagan calls "liquid-water chauvinism"), without oxygen ("oxygen chauvinism") or in the presence of intense ultraviolet radiation ("ultraviolet chauvinism"). Yet life can indeed develop under conditions radically different from those on earth. It did, for example, evolve during untold eons on earth when there was no oxvgen in the atmosphere. To those primitive forms of life, in fact, oxygen would have been a poisonous gas. Thus instead of requiring oxygen, Martian organisms, like some terrestrial bacteria. might thrive in a carbon dioxide environment. To obtain water if they need it, Martian organisms may have evolved mechanisms to unlock the supply chemically bound into the rocks of their bleak planet. If Martian creatures found intense ultraviolet radiation unbearable. Sagan speculates, they may have developed tough silicate shells that would protect them from it. The reason that Mars does not reflect back much ultraviolet radiation, he says whimsically. may be that all those turtle-like creatures are absorbing it.

That any Martian creatures, turtlelike or otherwise, will be discovered during the current Mars missions seems



SAGAN AT J.P.L. A mind-boggling proposition.

highly unlikely. Mariner 9, mapping the planet with its win TV cameras and using ultraviolet and infrared sensors to probe the surface and the atmosphere, will never come close enough in its far-with the properties of the proper

Nonetheless, Mariner 9 has already added important new findings to man's knowledge of Mars. Near the south pole, one of the few areas where Mariner's cameras have been able to peer through the huge dust storm that still obscures

much of the planet, the surface is also remarkably smooth, leading some scientists to theorize that the region was secoured clean by glaciers as the polar cap grew during Martian winters and then receded again. If glaciers were indeed responsible, their presence would indicate that there is more water in the polar cap that there is more water in the polar cap that there is more water in the polar cap bon dioxide, or dry ice; than anyone had supposed. Martiner thas also discovered four craters that the U.S. Geological Survey's Harold Masursky and others



NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

believe are extinct volcanoes, one of them relatively young. Exobiologists are excited by the finding because they think that most of the amino-acid-building gases in the earth's primordial atmosphere were beliehed forth by volcanoes.

Turning its cameras away from the Martian surface, Mariner provided a bonus for scientists at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory; the first closeup pictures of the two tiny moonlets of Mars, Deimos and Phobos. Sharpened and clarified by computers, the photographs finally laid to rest an enticing theory put forth a few years ago by Soviet Astrophysicist I.S. Shklovskii, who said that the apparent behavior of Phobos in orbit meant that it could be hollow. That in turn suggested to Shklovskii that the moonlet might be an artificial satellite, lofted into orbit by a long-extinct Martian civilization, Instead, Mariner's photos have revealed that both moonlets are irregular-shaped hunks of rock, pockmarked with craters.

Whether or not Mars is eventually proved lifeless, never-say-die exobiologists are looking forward to investigating Jupiter and perhaps taking another look at Venus for signs of living organisms,

Although few expect to find life on the face of either planet (atmospheric pressure on Jupiter's still-unfathomed surface would probably be too high, and temperatures at the surface of Venus are more than 800° F., hot enough to melt lead) there is a possibility that organisms may have evolved at levels of the atmospheres where temperatures and pressures are moderate. The irrepressible Sagan has speculated that one form of Jovian life might be large, ballasted, gasbag-like creatures that swallow up organic matter as they float through the thick Jovian atmosphere like plankton-eating whales. But even the failure to discover biological activity on the other planets circling the sun will not discourage the life seekers. They will then turn their full attention to the stars. For they are certain that given the right conditions, the creation of life anywhere in the universe is more the rule than a miraculous accident.

Innumerable Suns

Even before man had scientific facts to back his convictions, he was confident about the existence of extrater-restrial life. "To consider the earth as the only populated world in infinite space," said the 4th century B.C. Epcicurean Philosopher Metrodoros, "is as absurd as to assert that in an entire field sown with millet only one grain will grow,"

In the Middle Ages, when it was dangerous to question Christian dogma. which held that the earth was the center of the universe and that other worlds were lifeless, the Polish astronomer Copernicus and his followers thought otherwise. Although he prudently did not publish his epic work On the Revolution of Heavenly Bodies until he lay on his deathbed, Copernicus dealt the earthcentered universe of Ptolemy its final blow. After years of observations, he concluded it was the sun-and not the earth-that occupied center stage; the earth, he said, was simply one of several planets that spun around the parent sun. A zealous disciple, the Dominican monk Giordano Bruno, added an even more shattering idea. "Innumerable suns exist," proclaimed Bruno. "Innumerable earths revolve about these suns in a manner similar to the way the seven [then known] planets revolve around our sun. Living beings inhabit these worlds." Although Bruno was burned at the stake in 1600 as a heretic, his views lived on.

In fact, after the newly invented telescope showed man that the planets were not simply flecks of light, it became quite fashionable to regard all of them as inhabited. The 18th entury astronomer Johann Eleft Bode, author of Bode's Law (each planet is roughly twice as far from the sun as the previous one for the product that the same mathius that the sun and the product of the same mathius that the sun and the



Frankly, it's the fastest method of cooking there is. No other method comes close. See for yourself:

Average Cooki	ng Times
Frank-on-a-bun	60 seconds
Cheese sandwich	45 seconds
Hamburger	2 minutes
Hors d'oeuvres	4 minutes
Baked potato	8 minutes
Tuna casserole	16 minutes
Lasagna	17 minutes

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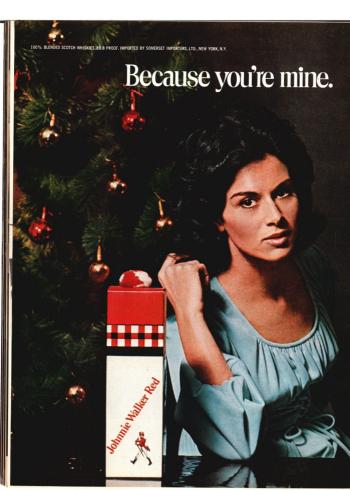
For example, it can thaw out and cook an 8-lb. frozen turkey in about 2 hrs. and 40 min. (If that's not flying, nothing is.)

For more information on our Just-A-Minute oven, have a frank talk with your GE range dealer. Also, hear what he has to say about our Versatronic* ranges.

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Frankly, they make cooking simple and fast as can be.







considerably more spiritual than the people on the third (earth).

In 1877, the Italian astronomer Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli (an uncle of the present-day Paris couturière) reported actually observing canali linking dark areas on Mars. Although the Italian word can simply mean channels or grooves, it was promptly translated into English as canals, which suggested that they were artificially made. That inspired an erstwhile American diplomat named Percival Lowell (of the Boston Lowells) to take up astronomy and establish an observatory near dry, cloudless Flagstaff, Ariz., principally to study Mars. Lowell spotted hundreds of "canals" on the Martian surface and contributed the theory that they were the work of an advanced civilization. Belief in intelligent life on Mars was dramatized by H.G. Wells in his novel The War of the Worlds and car-

ried into contemporary times by another Welles named Orson. whose 1938 radio broadcast of the novel caused widespread pan-

ic in the U.S.

In their persistent belief that extraterrestrial organisms exist. modern scientists are supported by laboratory experiments that have already brought man close to understanding the secrets of the origin of life. According to some theories, that process began shortly after the formation of the earth some 4.6 billion years ago. The primordial planet was still enveloped in a thick atmosphere of ammonia, methane, hydrogen and water vapor. Perhaps because of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, or lightning discharges in the earth's turbulent atmosphere, or even the heat from the volcanoes that were crupting all over the face of the young, seething planet, some of the atmospheric molecules broke up and reunited in different combinations. After these molecules

were washed into the earth's seas they formed amino acids, organic compounds that are the building blocks of protein and of life. Other reactions in this "soup" formed the forerunner chemicals of nucleic acids, which in turn are the building blocks of DNA, the master molecule that directs the production of protein in living cells.

Genesis Molecule

Finally, after millions of years and countless interactions, a long molecule was born that had an extraordinary capability: it could replicate, probably by breaking into sections that attracted other chemicals that in turn became duplicates of the original molecules. With the emergence of these genesis molecules, biological evolution was on its

A now classic experiment, performed in 1953 at the University of Chicago by a young graduate student named

Stanley Miller, suggests that the theory is correct. Following a scheme proposed by Nobel Laureate Chemist Harold Urev, Miller managed to produce amino acids and other organic compounds by sending electrical discharges through a mixture of gases that simulated the earth's early atmosphere. Since then, a host of other researchers have repeated the experiment with different energy sources-ultraviolet rays, heat lamps and even shock waves. Taking the process through one more giant chemical step. Chemist Sidney Fox of Florida's University of Miami has succeeded in linking up test-tube amino acids into what he calls "proteinoids." These are tiny protein fragments that tend to form themselves into bacteria-sized spheres. In equally dramatic experiments, Ponnamperuma and Biochemist Juan Oro at the University of Houston have shown



MARTIANS ATTACKING EARTH IN "WAR OF THE WORLDS" Why bother teaching ants?

that it is also possible, in laboratory simulations of the early conditions on earth, to make several of the chemical build-

ing blocks of nucleic acids. There is increasing evidence that similar chemical combinations take place in outer space. Of the thousands of meteorites that bombard the earth each year, about 2% contain organic, or carbon-rich, compounds. On several occasions, researchers claimed that some of these meteorites-called carbonaceous chondrites-contained amino acids and even fossilized remnants of microscopic extraterrestrial life. But most scientists have contended that the amino acids or living debris was picked up by the porous meteorites either as they plunged through the earth's atmosphere or later in the laboratory.

The whole argument was dramatically reopened last year by the Ceyloneseborn Ponnamperuma, who identified 17 different amino acids in a newly fallen Australian meteorite, Ponnamperuma conceded that even a thumbprint on a laboratory beaker could have introduced the acids into his test samples, but he presented evidence that seemed to rule out the possibility. Although amino acids can be assembled in two ways-one a mirror image of the other-most of those found in terrestrial life have a lefthanded configuration; that is, polarized light waves passed through them are rotated slightly to the left. Yet, when Ponnamperuma tallied up the meteorite's amino acids, he found an almost equal distribution of left- and right-handed molecules. That, he felt, was a clear sign that they had come from space.

Swirling Clouds

There is growing evidence that the basic chemicals of life can be found beyond the solar system. In 1968, a team

of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley pointed a radio telescope toward the center of the Milky Way galaxy, the island of stars in which the sun is located. To their great satisfaction, the big electronic ear picked up emissions that could only be given off by ammonia molecules (bombarded by radiation, molecules emit characteristic signals that can be used like fingerprints for identification). For the first time, complete, chemically stable molecules had been found in the swirling clouds of gases that occupy the enormous spaces between the stars. Since that discovery, about two dozen molecules, including carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ethyl alcohol and water, have been identified in distant space.

The discovery of these far-off molecules, many of which are essential to life, indicates that the same chemical concatenations that led to life on earth may be under way throughout the universe. Says Carl Sagan: "The building blocks of life are lying around

everywhere.'

Even so, life elsewhere in the universe might resemble nothing on earth. It would almost certainly be molded by different environments and possibly by different chemistries. Says Sagan: "If we started the earth all over again, even with the same physical conditions, and just let random factors operate, we would never get anything remotely resembling human beings. There are just too many accidents in our evolutionary past for things closely resembling human beings to arise anywhere else Although their thinking may well re-

flect planetary chauvinism, most scientists believe that life, whatever its form, can begin only on a planet or one of its moons; it is inconceivable to them that it can evolve among the molecules floating in space or within the nuclear fires of stars. But are there any planets outside the solar system? The capability

of detecting a planet in orbit around even the sun's nearest stellar neighbor is beyond the power of the largest optical telescopes, but many astronomers are convinced that there are billions of planets in the observable universe. The sun, they note, is an ordinary star in an island of 100 billion stars, the Milky Way galaxy. The Milky Way, in turn, is just one of billions of galaxies in the universe. Thus the laws of mathematical probability would weigh heavily against the notion that the sun is the only star with a planetary system. Moreover, the more recent theories of stellar evolution predict that the formation of planets around ordinary stars like the sun is more the rule than the exception.

Astronomers have even more direct evidence that there are distant, unseen planets. Analyzing a wiggle in the path of Barnard's star, one of the sum's nearest neighbors," they have concluded that two planets about the size of Jupiter and Saturn are orbiting the star and excriting a gravitational pull such that properties are supported to the prosibility that other smaller planets with less noticeable gravitational pull are also

* Six light-years, or 36 trillion miles away.

circling Barnard's star, and it helps support one common estimate by astronomers that there may be at least 50 billion planets in the Milky Way alone.

Not all of these planets can support life. To do so, they must be orbiting a star that shines with steady intensity for billions of years and must occupy what NASA Astrophysicist Substantial Planet Subst

Hello, Earth, Do You Read Me?

☐ OW might the first intelligence from an extraerrestrial civilization be transmitted to cant't? Basing his answer on a concept originally proposed in 1961 by Cornel Astronomer Frank Drake, proposed in 1961 by Cornel Astronomer Frank Drake, uninversal message that could conceivably have been sent from some distant plant—the information would be contained in a series of irregularly spaced pulses picked up by radio telescopes tuned to a wave length of 21 cm. the natural frequency thoise of an advanced civilization. Translated into print, the message would consist of an apparently meaningless se-

the zeros, it speaks volumes to scientific cryptographers.

The most obvious information is that the transmitting race consists of two-legged, two-armed creatures who exist as two different sexes and care for their young. The male figure is pointing to the fourth in a line of eight dots extending directly down from a sunlike circle in the upper left proting of the diagram. Thus it can be assumed that the intelligent race lives on the fourth planet circling the distant star.

The message also makes it evident that the transmitting race has learned spaceflight. How else would it know that there is water on the third planet (as shown by the waves extending from the third dont) with aquatic life flourishing beneath it? To the left of each of the planetes are dots that can easily be identified as binary number.

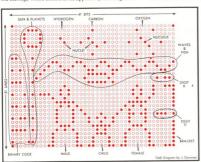
bers. By assuming that the number opposite the first planet is one, the second planet two, and so on, scientists can spot the alien binary code. Giving their imaginations free rein, they can also recognize that the three groups of dots to the right of the star represent atomic diagrams: hydrogen (with one electron circling a central nucleus), carbon (six electrons and a nucleus) and oxygen (eight electrons and a nucleus). atoms chosen suggest that life on the distant planet is based on a carbohydrate chemistry.

Using the binary number system represented by the dots opposite the planets, it can be conlouded that the three dots above the number six and probably indicate that the alien race has sixfingered hands. Finally, the bracket at the lower right seems to measure the height of the adults to the control of the adults the binary number eleven. Because the only length that the senders and receivers know in common is

and is labeled at mio-point oy the binary number eleven. Because the only length that the senders and receivers know in common is the 21-cm. wave length of the transmitted signal, it can be assumed that the adults are eleven of those wave lengths, or 7 ft. tall.

Since Drake and Oliver developed their universal

tengths, of 7.5 ft.m. dilver developed their universal socie in the carly 1960s, the Russians have programmed computers to recognize such binary messages, convert them into two-dimensional arrays and then perform a statistical analysis of each resulting pattern to determine if conveys enough information to be a message from an entire of the programment of the programment



quence of 1,271 ones (for pulses) and zeros (for gaps between the pulses).

After pondering the number 1,271, scientists of any technological society would soon recognize that it was the product of two prime numbers, 31 and 41. That would wave laid out either as 31 lines containing 41 digits each, or 41 lines of 31 digits. Breaking the message into 41 lines produces only a confusing clutter of zeros and ones, but in 31 lines (thown above), an organized partition of the produce of th

Surprise him with a Smith-Corona in December and he may surprise you with better grades in June.

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We think we make better students. We know we make better typewriters. centage of stars that have planets (about half), and other factors, the scientists attending the September meeting in Armenia concluded that there are now 100,000 to 1,000,000 to tehnological civilizations in the Milky Way. They are an average of a few hundred light-years apart, and each one is capable of transmitting radio messager.

That number, the scientists agreed, could vary widely, depending on the length of time that a race could survive as a technological society. Pessimists in the group estimated that a civilization might survive as little as 40 or 50 years after it developed the capacity to transmit radio messages; it would soon destroy itself in a nuclear holocaust or a life span, the number of technological civilizations existing concurrently within the galaxy would be quite small, the av-

know if it is going to live 100, 1,000, 1,000,000 or 1 billion years. The whole argument about communication hinges on the longevity of a species."

Man, for example, has been inadvertently sending strong signals into space for about 15 years by using military radar and UHF communication devices. If the nearest technological race is 20 light-years away, for instance, the terrestrial signals will reach it in 1976. If that distant race immediately composes a message and sends it back, it will not reach the earth until 1996. Will atomic-age man still be here to receive it?

There are other formidable problems in communicating with an alier race. At what frequency would a civilization listen for and transmit messages? Many scientists have proposed the 21-cm. band, which is the wave length of emissions



GIANT RADIO TELESCOPE AT GREEN BANK, W. VA.

Listening for Little Green Men.

erage distance between them immense, and the possibility of an exchange of messages sharply reduced.

In any event, space travel as man knows it would be out of the question for contacting a civilization in another solar system. If an astronaut were sent off in a space ship traveling at rocket speeds of five miles per second, for example, it would take him at least 80,000 years to reach the nearby star, Proxima Centauri, which is 4.3 light-years away; more distant stars might keep him en route for hundreds of thousands, millions or billions of years.

But if technological civilizations are capable of surviving hundreds of thousands of years, as the optimists at the conference suggested, the number thriving at any one time would be much greatre, the average distance between them reduced and the possibility of commurenced. Says Astrophysicis A.G.W. Cameron of New Yorks Yeshiva University: "We know that our species has managed to live 26 years since the development of the A-bomb. We want to from the hydrogen atom, the most abundant element in the universe. Another hurdle might well be the choice of a language that would be universally understood by intelligent beings (see diagram, page 56). Also, because man has so recently entered a technological state, any civilization capable of receiving earthy signs might be far more so phisticated. Would it bother to reply? Possibly not receive the control of the contro

On several occasions in the past decdae, radio astronomers have been startede to receive signals that seemed to signify an extraterestrial intelligence. By 1960, when scientists led by Frank Drake the radio telescope at Green Bank, W. A., in an attempt to pick up signals from nearby stars, they detected regular pulsenated by stars, they detected regular pulseing from a secret U.S. radar experiment. In the mid-1960s, a Russian astronomer detected varying signals from a mysteridetected varying signals from a mysterious radio source: Tass breathlessly reported that the signals were a beacon from a supercivilization. The source was later identified as a distant, starlike quasar. When Cambridge Astronomer Anthony Hewish and his assistant Jocelyn Bell in 1967 recorded blips coming from space at precise intervals, they playfully named the sources LGMs (for Little Green Men) on the chance that they had detected the beacon of an advanced civilization. The LGMs were later named pulsars and recently identified as natural phenomena: the long-sought neutron stars. Despite man's failure to pick up any interstellar communications, however, the entire galaxy could be filled with chafter between advanced civilizations, transmitted by a technique still undiscovered on earth. Says Carl Sagan: "We may be very much like the inhabitants of an isolated valley in New Guinea who communicate with villages in the next valley by drum and runner but have no idea that there is a vast international radio traffic going around them, over them and through them.'

God's Quarantine

If a signal from another planet is ever received and deciphered, it would surely have an immeasurable impact on man. In one brief burst of information it would expand his horizons into infinity. In the process it would force him to re-examine some ancient questions. With his long heritage of Judeo-Christian culture, could Western man still be certain of his superior status in a God-created universe? Orthodox Christian theologians admit no doubts. There is, they insist, only one sovereign Lord of all creation, and he created man in his image. C.S. Lewis, prolific Protestant author and theologian, was not so sure. Faced with the discovery of rational, intelligent creatures elsewhere in space, he asked, how could mankind be so arrogant as to think itself uniquely favored by God? What worried Lewis was that earthly man might some day send his missionaries out to other planets, pressing salvation upon creatures who have no need for it, denouncing as sin differences of behavior that God had created and blessed. Thus the witty skeptic proposed that "the vast astronomical distances may be God's quarantine precautions. They prevent the infection of a fallen species from spreading.

Scientists believe the missionaries—or at least their message—would travel in the other direction, spreading not in-fection but hope, Any civilization capable of communicating with earth from another planet would unsquestionably be older than man's. It would have long since mastered the problems that now since mastered the problems that now a since mastered the problems that now a since mastered the problems that now are made to the problems that now are made to the problems that now a since making the problems that the several that the several through the problems that the problems the

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NEWMAN, FONDA & SARRAZIN IN "NOTION"

All in the Family

In Winesburg, Ohio, Sherwood Anderson wrote of "grotesques," people who took a single truth to themselves, called it theirs and tried to live by it. "It was the truths that made the people grotesques," Anderson said. Once embraced so single-mindedly, any truth "became a falsehood."

Anderson would recognize the Stamper family of Sometimes a Great No-

CINEMA

tion. "Never give a inch" is the claim motto. Their dogged nonconformity takes heed neither of political fashion non social form. When a general strike is called among the lumbermen of their right on working. The union pays a visit, and the head of the clan (Henry Fonda) makes congenially threatening remarks about "Commie pinkos who their control of their contr

If the Stampers' devotion to their own simple truth is grotesque, there is a kind of perverse glory in it too. The strike is only a challenge and a test. When the union begins to exact respirals, the younger Stamper men (Paul Newman, Michael Sarrazan, Richard Jackel) reply in kind. Their is almost developed the strike of the state of the strike of th

right defiance.

Missing Vigor. Readers of the Ken
Kesey novel from which John Gay's diffuse screenplay is derived will miss Kesey's vigor and his bigger-than-life characterizations. The book roared, the film
suntters. But the actors do it more than

justice Sarrazin, whose past performances have been consistent only in their boredom, is at ease and quite effective as a maverick. Stamper home from the big city. Jacckel is perfect as an investerate jober who takes only his variety of the properties of the prope

comings it is both more ambitious and more accomplished than his previous Rachel, Rachel. He seems more certain of himself here, not so recklessly inclined to expand a small moment into a crashing epiphany.

Newman is also the director of Some-

times a Great Notion. Despite its short-

■ Jay Cocks

Puerile Pilgrimage

In the hall of the big house, the child cries out for his mother. No answer. Then he looks up the stairs and sees her stumbling down toward him, arms outstretched, screaming. As she comes closer the boy can see that her throat is cut; blood is spilling over her slip and onto the staircase. She falls

If we've said it once, we've said it 176



and dies at his feet, eyes open in

Going Home, the movie that opens with this scene, is rated GP (parental guidance advised), presumably because it contains no nudity and little cussing. Such things, according to the Motion Picture Association of America, traumatize young minds. The murder of a mother apparently does not. The rating is only one of many piquant curiosities about Going Home. Another is how it ever got made. Except for the above scene, the script by Lawrence B. Marcus is the sort of thing that might have shown up years ago on Phileo TV Playhouse as "strong adult drama." Indeed, the director-producer of Going Home, Herbert B. Leonard, served a lengthy apprenticeship in television. Too lengthy, perhaps. Both he and Marcus never develop their characters, as if they thought nuance could be provided with a twist of the fine-tuning knob.

The plot is like a Freudian case history rewritten for the Reader's Digest —The Most Unforgettable Psychogath Ever Met. After that trauma on the staircase, young Jimmy Graham's Iather Harry (Robert Micham) is eventually convicted of his wife's murder and sent to the state pen. Jimmy is dispatched to an orphanage. Fifteen years of the plant of the plant of the plant of the looking for his father. He has been paroled, and is now scratching out a living as a mechanic in a small town on



MITCHUM IN "GOING HOME" A hell of a way to make a living.

the New Jersey shore, sustained by his girl friend (Brenda Vaccaro). Vengeance, not forgiveness, is the reason for the son's pilgrimage.

The actors barely try. Vaccaro is strident, Vincent swishy and Mitchum somnolent as usual. It is often said that Mitchum is a fine actor who has seldom had a role to really challenge him. He has been extraordinary at least twice: as the deranged preacher in Charles Laughton's Night of the Hunter and as the inebriated deputy in Howard Hawks' El Dorado. In his multitude of other roles, he has mostly looked sullen and talked tough; one has the sense, watching him, that he thinks acting is a hell of a way for a man to earn a living.

Soft-Core Satire

The film version of Kurt Vonnegut's recent play Happy Birthday, Wanda June brings to the screen for the first time a widely read and respected writer. Since Happy Birthday, Wanda June is an especially inept movie, it would be comforting to report that Vonnegut has been victimized by the Hollywood barbarians, his work vulgarized beyond recognition. But it is not so. Vonnegut's own company (called, with inadvertent irony, Sourdough Ltd.) co-produced the film. His name appears in the traditional superstar's position above the title. implying not only box office eminence but a certain pride.

There is little to boast of here. The original play has been transported to the screen apparently by moving van. The sets might pass muster on a stage but look like pasteboard before the camera lens. Director Mark Robson records the action from a static position corresponding to front row center. The ac-

happy holidays. JIMBEAM



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tors pass before the camera, mouthing lines of thimble-witted dialogue ("There stand the loins from which you sprang"; "Everything you do is so tragically irrelevant") that are open pleas for some heavy editing.

Happy Birthday, Wanda June is a softcore satire on the trappings and traditions of heroism. The hero, Harold Ryan (Rod Steiger), is part Odysseus, part Hemingway. Returning home after eight years of adventuring, finds that in his absence his wife Penelope (Susannah York) has acquired a college degree, worldly wisdom and two dreary suitors (George Grizzard and Don Murray).

Ryan fulminates against the inconstancy of women and the obsessive cowardice he sees sapping the strength of contemporary America. Penelope drops hints about "heroism and its sexual roots." Finally it is revealed that Ryan's



STEIGER & YORK IN "WANDA JUNE" Full of whimsy, empty of rage.

breast-beating is a cover-up for persistent psychosexual anxiety. That is the sort of pop-psych insight that might make an acceptable reply from the agony columnist on a local paper. It emphatically does not do much to hold a play-or a movie-together.

What comes especially clear in Wanda June is that Vonnegut is an easy kind of satirist. His writing is full of engineered whimsy, empty of rage. He is so eager to ingratiate himself with his audience that he seldom takes on anything more substantial than tentative heroes, canting psychiatrists, fumbling representatives of Mencken's American booboisie. A couple of heavyweight opponents are indeed invoked throughout Wanda June (the war in Viet Nam, the Christian religion). But Vonnegut dances around them like a kid from the Golden Gloves unwilling to risk even a jab.



A hibernating Sony.

It spends the winter nestled in the warm living room, plugged into an outlet, resting its 11 inches* on the coffee table.

When the warm weather comes, the time

for hibernation is over. So, with its optional battery pack, the Sony makes its annual return to the forest, the boat and the beach.

arm All summer, it stays again, it i, the time outdoors, playing under South it SONY'S 11" indoor, outdoor portable

the warm sun.

But one day, cold weather will return. Then the Sony will go back to the living room and hibernate until, once again, it is spring.
Such is life.



TELEVISION

Sam Greenawalt, This Is Your Life

For the Sam Greenawalt family in the Detroit exurb of Birmingham, Thanksgiving night brought an eye-opening confrontation. Dad, 41, was shown to be a man whose achievement of wealth, a handsome house and the senior vice presidency of a bank could not mask "the first faint shudder of discontent." His wife Jane, 39, was told that though she had won "her prince

name callers. On the third day the hate mail began to come in, "Watch out for your kids," warned one letter.

Although the Greenawalts' friends and relatives professed themselves generally pleased with the intimate documentary, several neighbors were uneasy. Some thought that the CBS producer had quite obviously come to town with a preconceived story line and would not leave until he had footage proving, as one said, that "if you're rich, you're mhappy." At Greenawalt's bank, most

test play (Neil Simons The Prisoner of Second Avenue) and television's high-est-rated new series (the triweekly Columbo portion of NBC Mystery Theater). But Peter Falk is nobody's idea of a leading man, not even his own. oughbred." A very New York mutt at that: uncurried, uncurbable, and bristling with street moxie and manners. His appeal as an actor is neatly summed up in his own description of the police detective he plays in Columbo'. He looks but him. He appears to be seeing nothing, but he's seeing everything. Underneath his dishevelment, a good mind is at work."

A Mutt for All Seasons
He is the star both of Broadway's hot-

For years, the public saw little but the dishevelment. Falk was admired in the trade as a compassionate, thoughtful character actor, but the mantle of mass for the dishevent of the dec. In 1964, for example, TV aidense, were not ready for his first series, The Trials of O'Brien, in which played a lawyer who could not resist a crap game or meet an allmony-spurious properties. The trials of O'Brien, in which offers the played a lawyer who could not resist a crap game or meet an allmony-spurious properties. The trials of the played a lawyer who could not resist a crap game or meet an allmony-spurious properties. The trials are more than the played a lawyer with a loser hero. In the ratings among TV's new law-and-order leading men, Falk is murdering such handsome smoothes as Client Ford, Rock Hud-worder and the played the properties of the played to the played the played the played the played to the played the

Banal Lunch, To Falk, it long seemed impossible that he would ever be in the same league with the Glenn Fords, "I always romanticized that artists were a very special species and that ordinary people didn't become actors," he says. The son of a clothing retailer in Ossining, N.Y., Peter was ordinary people all right-a roughneck kid who dropped out of college to join the merchant marine in World War II, later got a master's in public administration at Syracuse University and spent three bemused. bored years as an efficiency expert in Connecticut's budget bureau. All along he had acted with school and community-theater groups. Two things made up his mind to try it professionally: the urging of his drama coach, Actress Eva Le Gallienne, and an incident that occurred when he was 27. "I stopped by a theater in New Haven," he recalls, "and I followed Roddy McDowall, Estelle Winwood and Maria Riva to lunch just to hear what they'd talk about. The conver-

During his first 30 months in New York, Falk found stage and TV work for all but six days. His credits included Siobhan McKenna's St. Joan and numerous TV tough-guy roles, among them an Emmy-winning performance on the Dick Powell Show.

sation was absolutely banal, and here I

thought they were all geniuses.

He was invited to Hollywood by Columbia Pictures, but the studio's boss at the time, Harry Cohn, vetoed him on the grounds that Falk had a glass



CBS'S AMERICAN DREAM FAMILY
Wealth, success and a faint shudder of discontent.

land) her castle . . . she has found herself not living happily ever after." The three children, aged ten to 14, got the idea that their active, clubby mother might be neglecting them. The family learned that the eldest child, Sheri, considered it "a good possibility" that she

would try drugs.

Perhaps most troubling of all, these judgments and revelations were shared with millions of other U.S. families. They were intended by Correspondent unmentary titled. But What If the Dreum Comes True? The script, tough but at times preachy and redundant, gave an engrossing account of Americans' growing malaise over the tra-ditional ethic of success and competition. The show's aftermath in Birmingham Americans' malaise over the magnifying eye of television.

Uneasy Neighbors. Within 15 minutes after the Greenawalts settled down together to watch the show on their home set, their phone began to ring with crank calls. By the next day they had logged 100 whisperers, screamers and

of his colleagues must have been titillated to find out that office pressures led their senior vice president to "actually break a sweat" by 11 a.m. But the president of the bank steadfastly refused to make any comment whatever. Proud Motive. The Greenawalts had

agreed to let a CBS crew invade their privacy for a four-month period because they were proud of their way of life. "It hought that the way I feel and the things I do are basically good," says Sam. Afterward they insisted that the results were accurate, but admitted to having reservations. Mom wished "that the quality of my relationship with my children had been more brought out so they could see what kind of a person I really am."

Sheri, pointing out that ten months had elapsed since the filming, said, "I made a fool of myself talking about drugs. Now that I'm in high school, I, know I won't take them." Dad, besides being disturbed by the phone calls and mail, believed that his family had been made to look "pretty materialistic." All in all, would he do it again? No—"at least not right away."

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(to accommodate tall beer glasses, for example) or raised (so you can put large items on the bottom rack).

Our dishwasher also has silverware and cutlery baskets that lift out of the door, so you can load them right at the table.

All features (except food warmer and cutting board, of course) are available in under-the-counter

Whirlpool

eye (he lost his right eye as the result of a tumor when he was three). "Look," Cohn said to him, "for the same price I can get an actor with two eyes." Falk went to other studios, and in his first two pictures earned Ocear nominations in the supporting-actor category—one in the supporting-actor category—one in the supporting-actor category—one his Runyonesque hood in Frank Capra's Pocketial of Miracles (1960). If a support of the suppor

His most gratifying and demanding role since then was in Husbands (1970), the tour de force about three middleaged men on a desperation bender. He co-financed the film and co-starred with two of his best cronies, John Cassavetes and Ben Gazzara. In the self-conscious and easygoing Archie of Husbands, Falk found a character who was the image of his own half-studied, uncouth offstage self. A onetime "pool junkie" (the all-nighters over the billiard table may explain his hunched posture), Falk is still a steady gambler on "baskets, pro ball and the fights." Though his wife of eleven years is fond of her modish lifestyle in Beverly Hills, Falk says, "I don't go to nobody's home. I'm not comfortable sitting in living rooms. I happen to like the kitchen better."

In his current Broadway role as Mel. the harried adman who is having a mental breakdown, Falk sees more of the "screamer and worrier" he would like to be, "I'm incredibly even-natured, and I don't like that," he says. "It's better when an actor responds like a child -fast. For the short haul. I find a maniac more interesting than someone in control," Still, he is the first to admit in his best hangdog manner that it is too late for a lifelong mutt to become a high-strung thoroughbred. As he says in one of his lines in Prisoner: "Miracles don't happen when you're 47. When Moses saw the burning bush, he must have been 23."

FALK IN "COLUMBO"



Out of the Black Hole

Two naked figures, faces obscenely eroded by electric-blue shadows, sprawl on a bed. A man huddles like a baboon on the edge of what might be a swing, a coffee table or a hangman's drop. A Pope howls silently behind glass.

There is little need to say who painted them. At 62, Francis Bacon is one of the most immediately recognizable painters in the world. For the past 25 years, critics have predicted the collapse of his reputation. Yet by now it seems that Bacon is one of the very few living artists whose work can (but does not always) exhibit the mysterious denseness of meaning, the grip on experience, which are the conditions of a masterpiece. "Who ever heard," he once sarcastically asked, "of anyone buying one of my pictures because he liked it?" But the tributes fall heavy, and the latest is a full-dress retrospective of 108 works in Paris, displayed in the Grand Palais, through the auspices of the French government-the first time France has so honored any living English painter.

Out of Decay. Up to a point, Bacon's art, in all its hazard and abiding strangeness, grows out of the terms of his life. Born in Ireland in 1909, a descendant of the great Elizabethan Sir Francis Bacon, he spent a childhood whose ambience was decayed status, country eccentricity and the violence of Irish civil war. When Francis was 17, his father caught him trying on his mother's underwear, and banished him from the house. With no special qualifications or ambition, Bacon drifted his way round Europe-to Berlin and afterward to Paris-and worked as an interior decorator in England in the '30s. Of these formative years, English Critic John Russell, in a new book on Bacon (New York Graphic Society: \$16.50), remarks, "Berlin and Paris gave him the notion of a big city as an erotic gymnasium. But there is also, in Bacon's makeup, a paradoxical austerity which he traces directly to his father. It is no accident that so many of Bacon's most compelling images are at root father-figures: the shrieking Pope, the dictator mouthing before the mikes, the worsted-sheathed executive with the expression of a wax shark.

Horror Movie, Bacon's work is the kind that invites sterostyped reactions. He is seen as a master of crists, directing a horror movie. The adjective marish, is not quite true to Bacon's inetentions; it does not go far enough. For nightmares, like movies, end. Bacon's images, no the other hand, are thrust at to as the enduring substance con's images, not a Black Hole of Calcutta, in which man thrashes about, stilled by classtrophobia and frustration,



FRANCIS BACON
Through nightmare to discovery.

stabbing with penis or knife at the nearest body. This, Bacon insists, is the real world; it defines the suppressed condition of actual life.

Bacon's work is not pessimistic (or opimistic, for that matter), for it lives outside these parentheses on a terrain of annoral candor about the most categories of the palace of wisdom'—so William Blake, whose mask Bacon once painted. Bacon's career has been a pursuit of 129th Berlin to the green buize of Monte Carlo, where he still assuages his passion for gambling. He is the Genet of painting, most particularly in the lavches as experimental material.

Bacon's figures, in their blurred, spastic postures, relate to the work of early still photographers like Eadweard Muybridge, or air reproductions, movie stills, news flashes. Personality, existence itself, glints like a fish in dark water and ais jone. Bacon is a singular draffsman, but but his drawing has practically no descriptive function—it serves, instead, to tally a sum of distortions.

"One of the problems is to paint like Velásquez, but with the texture of hippopotamus skin," he once remarket. And he does. Structure emerges from the tracks of the looping brush as though anturalism were being reinvented. The result is that Bacon's distortions have a collectively, and contained correction. Collectively, less than a group portrait in which Baconian mam—lecherous, wary, perverseby heroic—earries on his flesh the unulative imprint of self-destruction.

Robert Hughes

TIME, DECEMBER 13, 1971

Francis Bacon's retrospective at the Grand Palais in Paris (through Jan. 10. afterward at the Kunsthalle in Düshis career from 1944 to the present, It documents the currents of his lifelong fascination with the macabre, the tragic and the obsessive-and provides a lexicon of the images that brought him fame. In Study After Velásquez's Portrait of Pope Innocent X, 1953 (right), the Pontiff's face, ghostly on a dark ground, is crossed with another of Baof a screaming, saber-cut nurse, her specthe sequence in Eisenstein's classic movie The Battleship Potemkin that showed a massacre of civilians on the Odessa Steps. The papal throne turns into a menacing construction like a brass electric chair. Bacon's violent and almost gratuitous distortions of anatomy, with gray flesh smeared across the canvas like putty, are given full rein in Triptych, 1970 (below), Isolated on a spaceless, beige-gray canvas, two naked figbulb; on either side, two men, one nude zarre, hammocklike objects, Bacon's paintings cannot be decoded like narratives. They have to be confronted like bad dreams.









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MILESTONES

Divorced, Tony Bennett, 45, nightclub and jukebox balladeer; by Mrs. Patricia Bennett, 39, a former model; on grounds of desertion; after 19 years of marriage, two children; in Hackensack, N.J. The singer, whose longtime pal, Sandy Grant, gave birth to their daughter last year, was hit to the tune of \$92,500 a year in alimony and child support.

Died. Harriet McCormack, 87, wife of former House Speaker John Mc-Cormack; of heart disease; in Washington. Summing up his near-legendary relationship with Mrs. McCormack, who gave up a career with the Metropolitan Opera to marry him in 1920, the lanky Boston Democrat once said: "It's all very simple. We're what we were from the first time we met-sweethearts. Avoiding the Washington social whirl, they breakfasted together every morning, never spent a night apart. When she was stricken last year, McCormack refused to leave her side, and occupied an adjoining room at the hospital.

Died, Harry Rogoff, 88, former editor in chief of the nation's leading Yiddish newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward; of a heart attack; in Manhattan. The Socialist-leaning Forward spoke for the horde of immigrants that arrived in New York City after World War I. Under the stewardship of Founder Abe Cahan and then City Editor Rogoff, it helped break Tammany's hold on the Lower East Side and led the city's garment workers into the L.L.G.W.U., meanwhile advising Jewish mothers to keep their kinderle supplied with clean handkerchiefs. The paper boasted a circulation of 225,000 in 1922, but reduced immigration and the assimilation of earlier arrivals gradually lowered it to 41,000 today. In 1964, Rogoff stepped down after 14 years as editor in chief to write a weekly column.

Died. Arthur Spingarn, 93, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1940 to 1966; in Manhattan. Arthur and Joel Spingarn, sons of a well-to-do Jewish tobacco merchant, were so moved by the 1909 Lincoln Day Call-a manifesto of neo-Abolitionist fervor that urged an uplift movement for blacks-that they joined the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. Joel became the group's second president while Arthur headed its national legal committee. Arthur marched in the streets to protest lynchings, and smashed glasses in the Manhattan saloons that discouraged integrated patronage. Before the bench, however, he epitomized judicial restraint and won eleven landmark legal victories before assuming the N.A.A.C.P. presidency upon Joel's death. Eventually he became the target of militants who sought to purge the organization of its white leadership, resigned in 1966 and became honorary president.



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THE COMICS ON THE COUCH

HE was someone you could always count on, the savior of the helpless and oppressed, society's sword against the forces of evil and injustice. He could, among other things, "hurdle skyscrapers, leap an eighth of a mile, run faster than a streamline train-and nothing less than a bursting shell could penetrate his skin." He was, in short, a good buy for a dime. Even by today's hyped-up standards, Superman was quite a guy.

Yes, was. The man of steel that many Americans grew up with is not what he used to be. For one thing, his alter ego, Clark Kent, has given up the Daily Planet to become a newscaster for the Galaxy Broadcasting System, getting in and out of blue tights and red cape during commercial breaks. ("Personally, I still prefer Walter Cronkite," a miniskirted Lois tells him. She, at least, is unchanged-as obnoxious as ever.) For another, Superman has succumbed to urban jitters; he obviously needs to spend some time on the couch. Just listen to some of his recent complaints: "I'm finished being anybody's Superman! . . . For years I've been dreaming of working and living as a plain man-without the responsibilities, the loneliness of Superman . . . I've a right to bitterness. No man has a better right. I've denied myself the comforts of home and family to continue helping these ingrates. I thought they admired me-for myself! I've lived in a fool's paradise!"

Superhang-ups for a superhero, but Superman is not the

only hero hanging his cape outside Dr. Feelgood's door. Today almost all comicbook characters have problems. As in many fields, the word is relevance. The trend may have begun a decade ago, but in the socially aware '70s it has reached full blossom. The comics' caped crusaders have become as outraged about racial injustice as the congressional Black Caucus and as worried about pollution as the Sierra Club. Archfiends with memorable names like the Hulk and Dr. Doom are still around, but they are often pushed off the page by such new villains as air pollution and social injustice. Sometimes, indeed, the comics read like a New York Times Illustrated

Recently the comics have discovered vet another field—a mixture of science fiction and the occult that lies somewhere beyond Consciousness III. In a comic book

called The New Gods, for example, the forces of the good. the beautiful, under-30s, battle the forces of evil, the ugly militarists of Apokolips, in weird sequences that look and read like nightmares. Whatever they are doing, American comics, both the books and the strips, are full of life. In their 75th year, they are bursting-wump, BOMP, OOF! and ZAP!-from the page in a dozen new directions.

Along with responsibility has come respectability. One of the newest things about the new comics is that more than ever before they are being taken seriously as an art form by critics and as an authentic cultural expression by sociologists. Half a dozen or so learned histories have been written about them, and art galleries give them serious exhibitions. The comics have been included in courses at Brown University, and the creators of the new styles, particularly Marvel Comics' Stan Lee, who invented the idiom, are mobbed like rock stars on the campuses. So popular is Lee, in fact, that he will give a kind of sound and light show at Carnegie Hall next month.

Not all of the comics are trying to be with it, of course. Blondie, a strip that is syndicated in 1,164 newspapers and is one of the most widely read series in the world, still exists in a timeless never-never land of middle-class clichés where only Daisy the dog seems to have a spark of intelligence. Despite wrist TVs and spaceships, Dick Tracy continues to chase odd-looking crooks like Retsen Nester, a bald-domed, bespectacled type who hides heroin in volumes of Mother Goose. In the same old way, Little Orphan Annie and Sandy still fight the Red Menace and bleedingheart liberals, and will probably continue to do so well into the 21st century. In a recent episode Annie was trying to find a poor but honest person who needed only Daddy Warbucks' "survival kit," \$11,000, to make good. Daddy, a billionaire, is convinced that the "good old-fashioned pioneer spirit that made this country great is not dead" but "just kinda takin' a nap.

Many of the other oldtimers, however, have changed just about everything but their costumes. Evil, they are discovering, was much easier to spot when it had a funny name and wore an ugly mask. In a recent comic-book adventure, the Green Lantern collars a kid who has been beating up a fat man. But after being bombarded with garbage by the kid's ghetto neighbors, the Emerald Crusader learns that the man he has saved is a corrupt slumlord who is about to tear down the block for a parking lot. "I been readin' about you," says an old black who is soon to be evicted. "How you work for the blue skins and how on a planet someplace you helped out the orange skins, and you done considerable for the purple skins. Only there's skins you never bothered with-the black skins! I want to know: How come?



Answer me that, Mr. Green Lantern!" Now it's no good just to zap a few uglies either, as of yore. The Green Lantern and his superhero colleagues are constantly being reminded these days that the funny fiends are just front men for some very unfunny social ills. The Green Lantern and his chum, the Green Arrow, are lectured by a youthful victim: "Drugs are a symptom, and you, like the rest of society, attack the symptom, not the disease." Another big change has been the introduction of black characters, who now appear in such strips as Peanuts, Archie, Li'l Abner and Beetle Bailey; Friday Foster, a swinging soul sister from Harlem, has a strip all her own. Until a

few years ago, the color barrier blocked all but a few Negro caricatures from the comics. When it comes to politics, Li'l Abner and Pogo, which have satirized it for years, are at least as up to date as the men in Washington. Two characters that bear a remarkable resemblance to Senators Hubert Humphrey and Hugh Scott were recently dispatched to Li'l Abner's Dogpatch to learn why it is the one pollution-free spot in the U.S. Reason: the Gobbleglops, which look like pigs with bunny tails, gobble up, in the words of Mammy Yokum, "all glop, irregardless . . . They's natcheral-born incinerators. Thass why glop goes in 'em an' none comes out!!" Pogo has been invaded in recent months by an odd beast, half Great Dane

and half hyena, that looks and alliterates like Spiro T. Agnew, by a bullog that might be taken for J. Edgar Hoever, and by a pipe-smoking, improbable baby eagle that might fool even Martha Mitchell into thinking she had seen John. This trio of animal crackers spends most of its time trying to decipher messages from an unseen chief who chooses to communicate by means of undecipherable paper dolls. "Dashing deep-digging thought dominates his delectable display," asserts the Spiroesque Great Dane-hyena, who wears the uniform—or half the uniform———of a Greek colonel.

While the political spectrum of the regular comic strips ranges from the moderately liberal (Peopo) to the archconservative (Little Orphan Annie), a relatively new phenomenon, underground comics, is pursuing radical political and sexual themes that their aboveground brothers would never dare to touch. Begun in the mid-66s, the undernover dare to touch. Begun in the mid-66s, the underable strips in papers, the control of the strips of the strips in papers like the Berkeley Burh and Manhatan's East Villace Other, seesak for the counterculture in Director Federico Fellini, "and there were aspects of Pope and Wimpy in Buster Keaton," Fellini, who began his career in the '30s as a writer of adventure and sciences-fletion comics, has been an apprassionate of the [unetti." Italy's comic be books, ever since he was a regazzino, and admits that the science of the comic and the humon on the standard of the comic and the fundamental production of the comic fletion of the comic fletion of the comic and the humon one fletion from the comics I read as a little top."

With a few exceptions—Wonder Woman was into Womne's Lib 20 years before Betty Friedam—the comics have always appealed to men more than women, to little boys more than little girls. One reason is the inevitable boy companion that the ten-year-old could identify with—Batman's Boy Wonder Robin, the Sandman's Sandy, the Shide's Russy, to name only a few. Even when the ten-year-old identified to colled with that clever brain on papers as a roll, it was good for sales. Curtonist althe Felfler, who has larly surreed to written receiled and drawn to the Boy Wonder. "One need only look







a zany, raunchy and often obscene idiom. In one issue of the East Village Other, a strip depicts an Army company in Viet Nam. The sergeant's command "Present arms!" literally brings out the arms of the men in his company, heroin addicts all, Later, when all of the men are dead of overdoses -including the sergeant, whose name is, of course, Smack-it turns out that the CIA is the ultimate pusher. "Put it this way," says the agency's spook in charge, "we consider this something of an investment."

Like the movies, comics are in many ways a now art form. Perhaps because they

grew up together, they have certain styles and techniques in common. Clientantie techniques like montage, the dissolve of one scene into another, appeared in the comics well besented in the common technique of the common techniques sensition. At the same time, the movies were ahead of the comics in developing the continuing adventure serial. Any influence that one form may have had on the other should not be exaggerated. Some directors insist, however, that nection between Happy Hoolgaan and Chaplini, 'assi Italian meetion between Happy Hoolgaan and Chaplini,' assi Italian at him," Feiffer writes, "to see he could fight better, swing from a rope better, play ball better, eat better, and live better. For while I lived in the East Bronx, Robin lived in a mansion, and while I was trying somehow to please my mother—and getting it all wrong—Robin was rescuing Batman and getting the gold medals. You can imagine how pleased I was when, years la'er, I heard he was a fag."

Feiffer's was a love-hate relationship that the comic books lost for a while in the '50s and early '60s, when sales dropped and the industry appeared headed for extinction. In a world where almost anything was possible and usually visible on a 21-in. screen, outracing a locomotive or buzzing around like an ugly bug in drag seemed somehow tame and tedious. Young readers today, the comic men soon discovered, are more interested in their own problems and the problems they see around them. It is possible, indeed, to see the comics as an art of the people, offering clues to the national unconscious. Superman's enormous popularity might be looked upon as signaling the beginning of the end for the Horatio Alger myth of the self-made man. In the modern world, he seems to say, only the man with superpowers can survive and prosper. Still, though comics are indeed a popular art form, it is going a bit far to compare, as Critic Maurice Horn does, Gasoline Alley to Goethe's Wilhelm Meister and Little Orphan Annie to the works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo. As Mammy Yokum might say: "Some folks don't know when to stop."

Walt Kelly, still one of the best cartoonists, is a more solid expert on the gener. "A comic strip is like a dream," Tiet tetlels Bear in Pogo. "A tissue of paper reveries. It gloms an glimmers its way thru unreality, fancy an fantasy," To which Bear naturally responds: "Sho" infff?" Sho" infff? Sho" long.

■ Gerald Clarke

Observe the Literally "little smokes," a reference to the word balloons that show what the characters are saying.

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RELIGION

The New Commandments Thou Shalt Not-Maybe

On Mount Sinai, God was unequivocal: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Traditionally, most devout Christians have interpreted the Hebraic commandment to extend to all sexual relations outside marriage. Jesus even condemned lustful thoughts, saying that the man who indulged them had "already committed adultery in his heart." But in recent years, pressed both by changing sexual behavior and by liberal theologians, the churches have reluctantly



come to grips with a "new morality" that questions whether any "sin"-including adultery or other nonmarital sex is wrong in all circumstances

The movement began in the 1960s with a group of writers who championed "contextual" or "situation" ethics. As defined in a widely read book by Episcopalian Joseph Fletcher, situation ethics holds that there are always circumstances in which absolute principles of behavior break down. The only valid ethical test, the argument goes, is what God's love demands in each particular situation

Moral Tug of War. For the churches, the problem is that the more they try to bring their beliefs in line with this relativistic criterion, the more they run afoul of fundamental traditions and become involved in a moral tug of war with their conservative laymen. The controversy that may face the 10.8 millionmember United Methodist Church is typical, Last month its Committee on Family Life issued a resolution implicitly condoning sex for single persons, homosexuals, and those living in unspecified "other styles of interpersonal relationship." The resolution cuts directly across the church's venerable Social Creed, which states that "sexual intercourse outside the bonds of matrimony is contrary to the will of God " The decision on whether to adopt the resolution as official teaching will be made by the church's General Conference in Atlanta next April. The conference must

also consider a new statement of social principles that will be proposed next month to replace the Creed-not only in order to accommodate any possible new line on sex, but also to grapple with developments on such perennial issues as pacifism, pornography, drinking, smoking, gambling, drugs, divorce and abortion

Three other major Protestant groups last year produced documents that are at odds with traditional teaching on sex, and that have met mixed reactions from

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA is contemplating an 85-page booklet on Sex, Marriage and Family, written by 21 eminent churchmen. "Premarital and extramarital sexual intercourse may well be-and more frequently are than not-acts of sin," says the booklet. But it adds that these acts are sinful not because they are intrinsically wrong, but because they are often engaged in for selfish reasons by men and women who are sinful by nature. A church convention has urged Lutherans to study the booklet, while also

passing a statement affirming that "sexual intercourse outside the context of marriage union is morally wrong,

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is coping with a sex report issued by a twelvemember task force of church professionals. It suggests that the arbitrary requirement of premarital virginity be replaced by a sliding scale of allowable premarital sex, geared to the permanence, depth and maturity of the relationship. The report finds "exceptional circumstances" in which adultery might be justified: for instance, when one spouse suffers permanent mental incapacity. It also says the church should explore the possibility of communal and other sex styles for the unmarried. The church's General Assembly voted to "receive" the report for study after deciding by a narrow margin to insert this amendment: "We reaffirm our adherence to the moral law of God that adultery, prostitution, fornication,

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THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST has in

hand a statement written by six Christian education executives which maintains that sex is moral if the partners are committed to the "fulfilling of each other's personhood"-pointedly omitting marriage as a prerequisite. The statement, which shows how far some U.C.C leaders have moved from the sex ethic of their Puritan forefathers, also urges the church to recognize the sexual needs of single persons. The church's synod has not yet discussed the report, and seems unlikely to.

Officially, the Roman Catholic Church hews to its strict teaching that everything from impure desires to adultery is serious sin, but a modest liberalization is going on at two levels. First, increasing numbers of pastors are softening their application of the traditional morality, often on the grounds that people who engage in illicit sex may be so immature that their guilt is not always a serious matter. Second, some theologians are chal-lenging the "natural law" doctrine that lies behind the church's moral standards. According to natural law, an act is wrong if it is "against nature," but the new moralists are skeptical that the church can be certain about what "nature" actually is.

Divine Design. In particular, some Catholic theologians who favor birth control have questioned the traditional view that "nature" requires each sexual act to be open to procreation. But, argues John Giles Milhaven of Brown University, having rejected natural law in order to permit contraception, the theologians have undermined its moral force as a barrier to nonmarital sex. Milhaven himself believes that, instead of laying down dogmatic rules, the church should use the behavioral sciences, particularly psychology, as a guide in counseling individuals with sexual conflicts. Generally, he finds far more reason to condemn adultery than premarital sex. A more cautious new moralist, Catholic University's Charles Curran, concedes that sex outside marriage might be jus-

tified, but only in "quite limited" cases. Despite its growing influence, the new morality is far from established. Many leading university ethicists have argued persuasively against it, and the movement has hardly affected Eastern Orthodoxy or Evangelical Protestantism. To the many laymen who are already making up their own minds about sex. the new approach to ethics may seem irrelevant or at best a trendy attempt by the churches to be "with it" in a society that is adopting increasingly permissive sexual rules. But ultimately it touches a basic theological issue. Against the traditional concept that God wants men to conform to a fixed divine design, the new morality stakes its case on the idea that God would prefer men to make their own responsible decisions.

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BUSINESS

Trouble in Toyland

WHEN Santa touches down on the nation's roofs this Christmas Eve, his big bag of toys will be a little lighter than usual. In a rare occurrence, Americans will acquire fewer toys this year than last. Manufacturers' shipments for the first nine months of 1971 slipped to \$1.56 billion, down from \$1.58 billion for the same period last year. Mattel, the General Motors of the toy industry, has seen its nine months' sales figures drop from \$280 million to \$217 million, and has reported a net loss of \$4,003,000 for the period.

Troubles have piled up in Toyland partly because the economy has been sluggish. A toy is an easy purchase to put off. But some of the difficulties trace back to last year's Christmas season. In anticipation of high sales that did not develop, retailers stocked too many toys, especially Mattel's Hot Wheels, a combination of plastic tracks and miniature metal cars. Loads of Hot Wheels are now cooling off in warehouses or often being sold for six for \$1, whereas one alone used to cost that much. Wary of being burned again, merchants have reduced their Christmas orders as they live off their inventories.

Back to Old-Fashioneds. Some manufacturers have had a hard time filling existing orders because of the disastrous 101-day West Coast dock strike. West Coast companies like Mattel and Eldon Industries were especially hurt. Shipments from Asia, which had been expected in July and August, remained bottled up in harbors until much of the merchandise was too late to be sent out for the Christmas trade.

Parents are also taking a much more critical look at toys that are overpriced. overpromoted, easy to break and hard to repair. In consequence, this is the vear of the staples; old-fashioned toys that are not encumbered with frills and are likely to endure. "It is no longer possible to sell parents toys that will hold the child's attention for a very brief time," says the sales manager of a big Midwestern toy company, "Any toy that is to be popular must draw the child back to it again and again."

The toys that are selling well include bikes and blocks, chemistry sets and games like Monopoly. Educational toys are also making gains; one popular item is a "talking clock" that teaches kids how to tell time. The Barbie doll is holding her own despite competition from her more glittering sisters who eat, tell time and talk on the telephone. G.I. Joe, a boys' doll that used to be outfitted in military togs, has been redecorated in deference to antiwar sentiment. He now often appears in the garb of an astronaut or aquanaut.

The Food and Drug Administration has banned some metal-tipped darts, spinning tops with sharp spikes and other toys that are a clear danger to children. Still dissatisfied, consumer groups are waging war on other toys that appear to be hazardous when damaged or misused. One manufacturer, Strombecker Corp., has commendably put warning notices on some of its products ("Toys should be examined for obvious faults which may cause injury, such as sharp edges or projections").

Consumer groups have cited some toys as being too sadistic; for example, a do-it-yourself guillotine set that is fortunately too small for a child's head. The New York chapter of the National Organization for Women denounced one toy as sexist: a semi-nude doll that is strapped to a platform while a pendulum dangles above her. For the first time, doctor play kits are selling better than nurse kits. Mothers are telling their daughters that they no longer have to settle for being a nurse; doctor kits get them off to a more liberated start in life.

Toymakers are beginning to tone down the hard sell of their advertising and play up the creative side of their products. They are also switching their TV commercials from Saturday and Sunday mornings to prime time, when grownups also are the viewers. "The ad has to hit the family," says Herbert R. Sand, executive vice president of Ideal Toy Corp. "The child has to get the ap-proval of his mother or father." But the manufacturers' best public efforts in the TV room may be thwarted by prospective parents' private decisions in the bedroom. Because of the decline in births in the U.S., the number of children aged five to nine will drop until at least 1975.



AUTOS The Largest Recall

Skimming through the voluminous stacks of mail that reach him in Washington, Ralph Nader last summer began picking up an unusual pattern of complaints about some products made by his old antagonist, G.M.'s Chevrolet Motor Division. Scores of engines on Chevies made from 1965 to 1969, the letters indicated, were twisting loose from car frames, sometimes with the frightening result that the auto's accelerator pedal was pulled all the way down to the floor and the brakes failed. At roughly the same time, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was looking into similar complaints. Last week that combined scrutiny led G.M. to announce the largest auto recall ever:



LOOKING AT BUILD-A-CITY KIT





PLAYING WITH TOY CAMPER TRUCK The year of the staples.

in the next few months, its dealers will make repairs on the engine mounts of nearly 6.7 million cars and light trucks.

The problem is that on many cars equipped with V-8 engines during that period, a rubberized layer between two pieces of metal on the mounts has deteriorated, loosening the entire assembly. G.M. engineers recognized the trouble more than two years ago and designed a replacement part with a T-shaped metal bar that prevents any slipping. even if the rubber has worn away. But only a few Chevy owners notified under the recall will actually get that part, which costs \$30. Unless the design of the engine will not permit it, the rest will have to settle for bracelike "restraints" that will reportedly cost G.M. about \$5 each, including installation.

G.M. officials maintained that the rubber section "obviously cannot be expected to have the life of the metal parts that it connects." Thus, they said, engine mounts should be regarded as items, like fan belts, that must be regularly checked and serviced when necessary-although they rarely are on most cars. Yet the company apparently did not want to test that claim in court. Federal officials last week were preparing to issue a formal notification of defect. By announcing the recall, G.M. clearly hopes to avoid any legal entanglement resulting from problems with the engine mounts

Putting the Mustang Out to Pasture

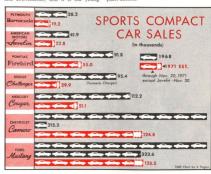
She's got a competition clutch, with four on the floor yeah, She purrs like a kitten till the lake pipes roar . . . She's ny little deuce coupe; you don't know what I've got. Little Deuce Coupe, by the Beach Boys, 1963.

Celebrated by rock balladeers and the gods and goddesses of the California youth culture, the sleek but mighty sports cars with high-powered engines were the knights templar of the American highway in the early 1960s. Inspired by the sports car craze, Detroit automakers created a new breed of small, racy, relatively inexpensive "sports compact" cars for young and old alike. The first of the new group, the Ford Mustang, made a fast breakaway in 1964. It was rapidly followed by competing cars whose names evoked feelings of adventure and even danger: Plymouth's Barracuda, Chevrolet's Camaro, Pontiac's Firebird, American Motors' Javelin, Mercury's Cougar, and the Dodge Charger (later called the Challenger). Soon the sports compacts grabbed almost 11% of the nation's car market, and souped-up "muscle" versions were introduced for the "performance" minded

This year, however, as U.S. auto sales head toward an alltime record of about

10.2 million units, the market for the sports compacts is sputtering (see chart). During the 1971 model year, their share of the market dropped to 5%, and in the past two months it has plummeted to 3.9%. At this year's Detroit auto show, which ended last week, the sports compacts were elbowed to the sidelines by family sedans, high-ticket luxury models and by two categories of lightweight, low-cost cars; the compacts (such as the Ford Maverick, Chevrolet Nova and American Motors Hornet) and subcompacts (such as Ford Pinto, Chevy Vega and Dodge Colt). Summarizing the change in taste, Chrysler Vice President Bob McCurry told TIME Correspondent David DeVoss; "The emphasis now is on practicality, quality and convenience, and it is the young ilarly, for \$349 over the regular price, Chevrolet is marketing a "GT" version of the subcompact Vega with a black grille, racing steering wheel and sturdier wheel rims. Both models give the illusion of being fast sports cars, but beneath the paint they are still economy cars with little engines.

Shift in the Mix. Some auto-industry observers believe that Chryster will drop both the Challenger and Barracuda next year. Though the Mustang and Camaro will probably be around a little longer, the end of the sports compact is in sight. Last week Ford temporarily closed down its Dearborn assembly plant, which turns out Mustangs and Cougars. The reason: to add faster-selling cars to the plant's product mix as the sports compacts decline.



people who are leading the parade.' Why the change? For one thing, the sports compacts got too big and expensive. Since 1964, the Mustang has rown 8 in. longer, 6 in. wider, and 630 lbs, heavier, and its price has risen by \$400, to about \$2,800. Moreover, Government-required pollution-control devices are making the sporty cars sluggish. The toughest blow has come from the insurance companies, which have steadily raised the premiums on drivers of "high-performance" cars, including the sports compacts, because they-or at least their drivers-tend to be accident prone

Automakers earn less profit on an ordinary compact than on a sports model, but they have found a way of cushioning the blow of declining sports sales. Ford, for example, now offers a "Graber" model of its compact Maverick equipped with hood scoops, rally stripes and a special paint job. It costs \$175 more than an unadorned Maverick. Sim-

WESTERN EUROPE Striking Out the Wage Gap

Like an ominous winter fog, labor strikes have spread across much of West Germany. First, 120,000 metal workers stomped out of 82 plants. Then employers counterattacked by locking out another 360,000 workers at more than 500 factories. Six Daimler-Benz and Audi NSU plants were shut down, and the rest of the German auto industry was expected to suspend production. The union demanded a 9% to 11% pay increase, the companies offered 4.5%, and a mediation team proposed 7.5% under a seven-month contract. The union accepted the compromise, but the employers said nein.

Germany's worst strike in eight years is only the latest example of the contagion of labor unrest sweeping Europe. In Britain, strikes have cost 13 million work days this year. In Sweden, a siege of labor trouble affected

almost every segment of the work force, including teachers, civil servants and army officers. The situation has been worst of all in Italy where, since the autunno caldo (hot autumn) of 1969, total labor costs have risen 25%.

Labor unrest has become endemic in Italy. Last week's strikers included tens of thousands of workers in Milan, 50,000 civil servants and some cinema actors and customs inspectors. Even the employees of the Treasury Ministry walked out for two days, creating confusion at the meetings of the Group of Ten and leaving only one Xerox machine in operation for all delegations.

Rising Costs, Aside from inconvenience and damage to production, the strikes will have important consequences for the trading relationship between the U.S. and Europe. Reason: labor costs are rising more sharply in most of Europe than in America. At Volkswagen,

According to the Department of Commerce, U.S. labor costs rose 4.9% last year, while those of Britain increased 10.8% and Italy's 14%. Germany's jumped 23%, reflecting not only wage increases but also the fact that in the past two years the mark has been revalled upward vages were 104% higher than Sweden's a decade ago, but today are only 45% higher.

The Europeans' wage advantage will not disappear for the forescable future. At present, for instance, the total cost of producing a metric ton of steel is \$184.59 in the U.S. and \$100.49 in the Common Market. But U.S. wage increases are tapering off at the same time that rising expectations in Europe are rapidly forcing up labor costs. Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, pointed out last week that U.S. labor

costs per unit of output will rise only 3.5% this year v. 6.5% in 1970. That factor, plus the revaluation of currencies now taking place, will gradually tend to make European industry relatively less competitive against U.S. enterprise.



After five ballets, three state dinners and a liver-taxing marathon of vodka toasts to Soviet-Marciacan friendship, Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans and his aides arrived home last week, hopeful that their mission to Moscow would help open a new millennium of trade between the wo superpowers to the state of the standard of Russian bospitality, Soviet-American commerce was likewise growing heftier.

A group of American firms, including United States Steel Corp., signed contracts to sell \$65 million worth of ore-mining and oil-drilling equipment to the Russians in return for

\$60 million worth of Soviet nonferrous metals. Two weeks earlier, the Commerce Department had approved export licenses for American firms to ship \$528 million worth of heavy equipment in-tended for the Soviet Union's new Kama River truck factory. Meanwhile, the Nix-on Administration announced the sale of \$130 million worth of corn and other cattle feed to the Russians.

The trade developments, though not directly related to the Stans visit or to each other, were nonetheless all products of a new American enthusiasm for doing business with the Soviets. The purpose of Stans' "faet-finding" trip was to find out in general ways what the Soviets want from the U.S. and are prepared to give in return. In an excursion arranged months before Stans' mission arranged months before Stans' mis-

sion last week, 90 U.S. executives were in Moscow conferring with Soviet trade officials and industrial managers. Said William J. Barton, vice president of Business International, the research firm that sponsored the Moscow expedition: "There's a real thaw—you can almost hear the ice cracking."

Drop in the Samovar. The cracks are still narrow. In 1970 the U.S. sold \$1118 million worth of goods to the Soviets, mostly thides, pulp, aluminum oxides and masthinery. In return, Americans imported \$72 million in Russian goods, principally sable shirs, fuels, aluminum scrap, chrome ore and other metals. That was a very consistent of the control of

Stans told his Russian hosts that the trade trickle could swell tenfold by the mid-1970s to \$2 billion, a figure that analysts in his own Commerce Department find a bit too heroic. There are about as many obstacles to increased trade as there are to an agreement to limit strategic arms. The Soviets dearly want American high-technology goods, like computers and machine tools. Aside from natural gas and metals, however, they have little of compelling interest to offer American customers. Russian mining officials hope to entice American firms to help them exploit some of the huge Siberian copper deposits. But a joint venture-perhaps modeled after Fiat's partnership with Russia in the Togliatti auto plant-would require as much as \$4 billion in American investment capital.

Government has been reductant to offer credit to the Soviets, and they consider that lack to be the biggest block to increased trade. Congress this year grave President Nixon the power to extend financing terms one onlyold by my and U.S. trading partners. Last week the President extended Export-Import Ban privileges to Rumania, ending a threeyear han out U.S. credit to Communistouse the president extended Export-Import Ban Louise as to when such financing will actually be granted to Russia, if ever

Least Favored Nation. The U.S.

The U.S. has also been reluctant to approve a Soviet request for "most-favored nation" status, a move that would make tariffs on Russian products no higher than the lowest levies applied to America's other trading partners. On caviar, for example, M.F.N. status would mean a tariff of 18% instead of 30%.

The Russians appear cager to follow up the Stans mission with some probing of their own. A six-man delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture will tour the U.S. next week to examine American farm products for possible export to the Soviet Union. And a high-level mission is expected to land in working out the first official Soviet-American trade agreement since 1951.



Only one Xerox machine was left.

wages rose 6% in 1969, 15% in 1970 and another 16% this year. At Daimler-Benz, the ratio of labor costs to total sales has climbed from 21% to 26% in the past decade. Historically, in European industry's competition for world markets, its lower wages have counteracted the U.S.'s higher productivity, which is a result of many factors, including the quantity and quality of the U.S.'s capital equipment and the education and health of its labor force.

The gap still exists. Comparisons between U.S. and European pay scales are difficult because of the varying fringe benefits involved; however, the average Italian auto worker earns about \$2.50 an hour, while the average auto assembler in the U.S. makes about \$4.40. But the gap is narrowing.



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IRÉNÉE DU PONT JR.'S ESTATE The company wanted house organs instead of newspapers.

CORPORATIONS

The Elephant and the Chickens

The powder mill that Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours built in 1802 on the banks of Delaware's Brandywine River has exploded into a vast corporation that did \$3.6 billion worth of business last year, and now ranks 18th on FORTUNE's roster of the largest U.S. industrial companies. Du Pont's base remains in tiny Delaware, 47th in population among the states. That disparity in size intrigued Economist Lewis Anthony Dexter, who studied the situation in 1963 and concluded: "The elephant takes care not to dance among the chickens." It also intrigued Ralph Nader, who feels otherwise. In a report released last week, a group of his Raiders argued that the elephant not only dances with the chickens: it tramples them into the ground.

In the 845-page report, titled The Company State, Nader writes: "Du Pont dominates Delaware as does no single company elsewhere in any other state. Virtually every major aspect of Delaware life is pervasively and decisively affected by the Du Pont company, the Du Pont family, or their designees." Irénée du Pont Jr., 51, a company vice president and de facto family spokesman, told TIME Correspondent Hays Gorey that the charges are nonsense. Du Pont approves a description of the report by Dr. Julian Hill, a retired Du Pont chemist, as "intellectual vandalism." He adds: "I don't believe there is Du Pont family control of Delaware.

Uses of Power. Many of the facts of Du Pont's size and reach are beyond dispute. The company employs 13% of the Delaware work force; its \$288 million payroll in Delaware is bigger than the state budget. The family controls two of the state's four largest banks. Irénée Jr., for example, is president of the family-controlled Christiana Securities holding company, a director of the Wilmington Trust Co., the News-Journal Co., Delmarva Power & Light and chairman of the Greater Wilmington Development Council. The state's sole U.S. Representative is Pierre S. du Pont IV, a freshman Republican. Governor Russell Peterson is a former Du Pont executive. Together, Du Pont family, emplovees and associates make up 25% of the state legislature.

The Nader report pries at every chink in the uses of the Du Ponts' corporate and family power. Among the Raiders' charges-and Du Pont's rebuttals:

TAXES. Former Senator John Williams, denouncer of Bobby Baker for influence peddling, sponsored a tax-bill amendment that allowed a \$2.1 million writeoff for Xanadu, a family estate in Cuba that was confiscated by Castro. Further, say the Raiders, the company and family properties in Delaware are undervalued for tax purposes. Irénée Jr. says that he knows nothing about any contacts made with Senator Williams in the family's behalf. To the other point, Vice President Irving Shapiro, the company's first Jewish director, replies: "If the accusation is that Du Pont is chiseling on existing tax laws, that's absurd. If the criticism is that tax laws should be changed, that may be needed.

THE PRESS. Through Christiana Securities, the family owns 100% of the stock in the company that publishes the state's two largest and most influential newspapers, the Wilmington Morning News and Evening Journal, Creed Black, editor from 1960 to 1964, quit when a Du Pont public relations man was put in above him; the owners, said Black, obviously wanted "house organs instead of newspapers." But now, insists Irénée Jr., the editors "call the shots the way they see them." He says that if the papers were sold to two separate owners, as the report recommends, they would probably not survive financially.

PATERNALISM. Du Pont pensions may be revoked even after retirement for "any activity which is harmful to the interest of the company." Governor Peterson got a written exemption, the report says, in case he had to act in office against Du



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and the water is cold. And that is the air and water of Perth.

They will tell you that authentic Scotch whisky comes only when fine single whiskies are brought from the hills and glens of Scotland and allowed to sleep like bairns in their own snug vats to the day of full maturity. And that is the way of Dewar's.

They will tell you how each whisky, in its own good time, is brought to the Master Blender himself, who swirls it in his glass..."noses" it

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... and takes a long deep breath to
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Pont. What is more, adds the report, the company has fired employees who sought to bring in a national union. Shapiro says that in 30 years the pension revocation clause has been used in three cases, all involving salesmen who took customer lists to competitors. The company contends that it treats its employees so well that they have felt no need for a national union; Du Pont has only local, independent unions.

BLACKS. Though blacks are 15% of Delaware's population, according to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reports as of two years ago, the state's chemical industry had only 1.5% blacks in office and clerical jobs, .4% as chemists and engineers and none as salesmen. Irénée du Pont responds: "We'd love to have 15% blacks at all levels of employment, but the prime consideration is doing the job properly." He says that few blacks yet have the tech-

nical training required

Good Works. The Nader report was prepared over a period of nearly 18 months by a seven-man task force led by James Phelan, 26, a Yale Law School senior who was once interviewed for a Raidership by Edward Finch Cox, now married to Tricia Nixon. Unhappily, the Raiders' work is marred by contradictions and errors. The Du Pontowned Chambers Works in Deepwater. N.J., which makes a variety of chemical products, does not discharge 100 billion gallons of effluent daily into the Delaware; the figure is 100 million gallons of dilute effluent-still no small amount. The report complains that the Du Pont company contributes only \$5,000,000 to charity annually, when in 1969, for example, it could have taken a deduction for \$35 million; at the same time, it criticizes the Du Ponts for playing too great a part in the administration of good works in Delaware.

More gravely, the Nader report garbles its account of the bankruptcy of Lammot du Pont Copeland Jr. (TIME, May 3), son of the recent Du Pont board chairman. Inexplicably, also, the report accuses the family-controlled newspapers of downplaying news that National Guard troops were stationed in Wilmington in 1968 at a time of racial disturbance and stayed for nine months. On the contrary, both papers played the story on the front page for weeks, crusaded to get the troops out and even nominated themselves for a Pulitzer Prize for their efforts.

So Small, Representative Pierre du Pont agrees that his family has had an important impact on Delaware, but he argues that "by and large" that influence has been good. He adds: "Many of the problems discussed in the report are problems of the corporate system in general. Perhaps they are exaggerated in our case because Delaware is so small." Wryly, he concurs with the Nader recommendation that the Wilmington newspapers should be sold. Says Du Pont: "I would get more coverage if they were."



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BOOKS

The Brothers Medvedev

A QUESTION OF MADNESS by Zhores and Roy Medvedev. 223 pages. Knopf. \$5.95.

The Medvedev twins have punched some embarrasing small holes in their country's bureaucracy. Zhores, a bio-chemist and sociologist of science, made influential enemies with his book The Rise and Fall of T.D. Lyachto (Columbia University Press, 1969). Drawing upon his personal experience as a devoted Marxist working within the Sovetscherick establishment, for fashioned very scientific establishment, for fashioned points and spring and the stable of the school of the science of the school of the science of the sc

more than a generation Roy Medvedev, 46, a historian of the humanities. takes a more sweeping view of the Soviet past. He also takes as many risks as his brother. Earlier this fall (Time, Nov. 1), KGB agents searched Roy's apartment and confiscated his bulky manuscript Let History Judge: The Origin and Consequences of Stalinism. But not before a copy had reached the West, where it will be published early next year in the U.S.

bled Russia's economy for

In A Question of Madness, Zhores describes his 19 days of illegal confinement in a psychiatric clinic, and Roy tells of his successful publicity campaign to enlist the protests of some of Russia's leading scientists and artists.

An aggressive interest in "mental health" is not new to Russia. Czars Alexander

I and Nicholas I regularly branded as insane men who wrote and spoke out for individual liberties. Politically bent mental clinics have been operating widely in the U.S.S.R. since the early '20s Today, compulsory outpatient care for persons who do not fit the official mold often includes heavy doses of tranquilizing drugs. The Soviets have no corner on abusive psychiatry, however. As Dr. Thomas Szasz pointed out in his book The Manufacture of Madness (Harper & Row, 1970), unnecessary incarceration, forced therapy and denial of legal rights are common in the United States. The enormous difference, constitutional rights and traditions aside. is that in the Soviet Union punitive psychiatry appears to be an instrument of policy. With expedient blindness to the Hippocratic oath, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, a leading Russian medical journal, has asserted that physicians "can have no secrets from the state.'

In Zhores Medvedev's case, that directive was followed so literally that the precise nature of events-not to Medvedev's "malady"-was a secret from everybody but the state. In May 1970, he was summoned to the Obninsk Psychiatric Clinic, not far from Moscow, under the pretext of attending a consultation about his son, a teenager with hippie tendencies. While waiting in a small room at a nurse's request, Medvedev looked out of a window and saw his son leaving the hospital grounds. When he turned to go, Medvedev found the door of the room locked. He forced the spring with a pocket knife and sauntered out of the building. For the next few weeks, officials



ROY & ZHORES MEDVEDEV False hopes, blackmail and red tape.

attempted unsuccessfully to wheedle him back to the clinic. At the end of May, a psychiatrist accompanied by police came to Medvedev's home and muscled him off to the clinic for observation. In Stalinist days, Medvedev would

have probably disappeared without a trace behind the walls of Lubianka prison. It is a measure of progress that Medvedev had only to endure obscene absurdities. Committees of psychiatriss tried to discredit his mind with such limp diagnoses as "poor adaptation to the social environment," and obsessive the social environment, and obsessive Medvedevs note, could have also been pasted on Marx and Lenin.

False hopes, blackmail and red tape were used as well. Yet to read the Medvedevs' unruffled testimony is to believe —perhaps a bit too easily—that demolishing their inquisitors' tangled logic was child's play. It undoubtedly took a very clear mind and great emotional stability to stand up to such harassment. On the other hand, most of the psychiatrists appear to suffer from unresolved authority conflicts. Take the exasperated analysis of Medvedev by one Dr. Lifshits, the book's most visible villain: "Another persons with the include would be appeared to the property of the

The medical bureaucrats obviously misjudged the national reputations of both Medvedevs and the courage of their eminent friends, who besieged officials up and down the Soviet power pyramid. The flercest outery came from Nobel Laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who condemned punitive psychiatry as "spiritual murder."

In the end, "the reality situation" must have expanded to include the specter of a dissatisfied and possibly defecting elite. After annoying delays, Zhorses was released and given a loose assurance of scientific employment. He was obviously too hot to handle on the inside while his brother proved such an excellent publicist on the outside.

It is this fact that gives A Question of Madness an importance far beyond its significance as a historical document that had to be snuggled out of Russia. A support of Russia of the support of Russia of the support of Russia of the support of Russia of Rus

R.Z. Sheppard

Long E in Greek

POEMS 1968-1970 by Robert Graves. 90 pages. Doubleday. \$5.95.

Cyril Connolly said of Hemineway that he "saturated his books with the memory of physical pleasure, with sunshine and salt water, with food, wine and making love, and with the remorse which is the shadow of that sun." The same might be said of the poetry of Robert Graves, especially in his latest work, Poems 1968-1970.

Like Hemingway, Graves was wounded in World War I. and, psychically at least, suffered the death of the verifies that had existed prior to 1914. Like Hemingway, Graves is a romantic and a toke who believes that the way or animage or object can encompass the trajectory of Graves' thoughts on love, there is a Spanish drink that comes close to it. It is called the sof y sombra (sum and shadow), It comes in two layrely, bracing; the bottom half is anisette

—sweet, insinuative, treacherous.
With Graves, love, like an army day, begins with reveille and ends with taps.
Only wisdom and patience relieve the passion and the pain. Yet, this poet

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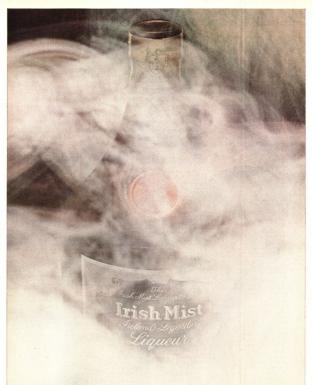
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Drink the Irish Mist. Ireland's legendary liqueur. would insist, love is the disease most worth having, for its opposite is the doleful serenity of death-in-life.

Pondering the mystery of love, Graves never fears to ask an outright question. One poem is called "What Is Love?":

Is it a reattainment of our centre, A core of trustful innocence come home to?

. . . Is it primeval vision

That stars our course with oracles of danger

And looks to death for timely intervention?

Another performs a lover's autopsy: The death of love comes from reiteration:

A single line sung over and over again—

No prelude and no end . . .



ROBERT GRAVES IN MAJORCA Love starts with reveille.

Though love's foolish reluctance to survive

Springs always from the same

mechanical fault: The needle jumps its groove,

At 75, Graves has lived through six of the seven ages of man, and his mind ranges over them all, most poignantly perhaps in dated but resonant lines that recall the roistering celebrants of "AT mistice Day: 1918," and then closes:

But the boys who were killed in the trenches,

Who fought with no rage and no rant,

We left them stretched out on their pallets of mud Low down with the worm and the

When Graves is playful, and he sometimes is, he is as cheerful and civilized



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as Auden. Some alphabetical intralingual fun in a poem called "H" produces as its last word the best word to sum up the quality that permeates this book:

H may be N for those who speak Russian, although long E in Greek; And cockneys, like the French, agree That H is neither N nor E Nor Hate's harsh aspirate, but meek And mute as in Humanity.

■ T.E. Kalem

West of Suez

RIDING THE STORM: 1956-1959 by Harold Macmillan. 786 pages. Harper & Row. \$15.

Faithful readers who have already followed Supermac through three volumes of adventures will find him this time at the peak of his powers. The U.S. has let Britain down at Suez. Anthony Eden has quit. But Harold, as Her Majesty's Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, moves in to rebuild the Anglo-American alliance on the basis of his old friendship with Dwight Eisenhower. He also pilots the ship of state through the storms of crisis in Lebanon, an incipient trade war in Europe, a Gaullist coup in France. Soviet ultimatums about Berlin, and assorted parliamentary pothers in Britain

Diplomatic Switch. Some deck pas-sengers will sail with Macmillan to the very end. Others will drop off at Port Said (page 179), after Macmillan has taken them through the Suez adventure. Even there they may depart dissatisfied. For Macmillan, one of the Cabinet few who probably knew all (he was reputedly a member of an inner ministerial group known cynically as the Suez "Pretext Committee"), chooses not to tell all. Perhaps inhibited by Britain's 30year rule on state secrets, Macmillan sticks with the official version that Britain and France landed troops only to separate Israeli and Egyptian combatants. No such inhibitions, however, apply to Macmillan's version of the U.S. role at Suez. John Foster Dulles comes off in this book almost as badly as Gamal Abdel Nasser.

For Macmillan, the Egyptian President was a sort of South Shore Mussolini. "In dealing with him [Nasser]. every display of timidity or weakness was seized upon and exploited. No action, however generous or fair-minded, could reap any reward." As for Dulles. his "vanity more than equalled his talents" At first Dulles told Britain that after seizing the canal, Nasser must be made to "disgorge what he was at-tempting to swallow." Then the "strange uncertainty of Dulles' own character and the light rein with which the President chose to ride him" began leading American policy along an erratic course. By Macmillan's count, Dulles switched signals at least three times upon taking the canal issue to the U.N. He dreamed



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Changing signals in mid-canal.

up the 18-nation Suez Canal Users Association but sabotaged it by admitting publicly that the users would probably go around the Cape rather than shoot their way through the canal.

When the U.K. and France acted, Dul-

les erupted in "hostility amounting almost to frenzy. There may have been other reasons. Perhaps the grim disease which was later to prove mortal had affected his psychological and intellectual equilibrium. Perhaps the spectre of Soviet Russia, now armed with the terrible nuclear weapon, had begun to haunt his dreams. He clearly lost his temper; he may also have lost his nerve. In any event, we and our French allies were now to face an attack, skillfully devised and powerfully executed, in which the protagonists were the Russian and American Governments, acting together

in unnatural coalition.

Precious Secrets." Yet shortly, under Macmillan's own premiership, all was smooth again in Anglo-American relations. It was not because Macmillan had grown any fonder of Dulles (although in leaving the dying man in March 1959 Macmillan acknowledges that "with all his faults, he had an element of greatness"). It was simply because Macmillan regarded it as a priority task to "re-establish that alliance which I knew to be essential in the modern world." If Suez was a lesson in the perils of misjudging the mood of Washington (to which Macmillan belatedly confesses), to hear Macmillan tell it, his adroit exploitation of his personal relationship with Eisenhower certainly helped in getting the MacMahon Act amended and in giving Britain a continuing share in the U.S.'s "most precious secrets of nuclear weaponry

Macmillan writes well enough, and rises occasionally to some fine throwaway lines. Eisenhower "seemed still to regard faith in the U.N. as a substitute



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for a foreign policy." The Russians, "once they have got a document deal with it like a dog with a bone. They never surrender any bit of it which is in any way to their advantage." One instance of newspaper worrying Macmillan dismisses as "pure Chamberlainism. It is raming umbrellas." He remarks of the control of the co

This voyage ends with the close of Macmillan's first term as Prime Minister. His next book, dealing with his final term, which ended in 1963, should be a less cheerful cruise. That period includes De Gaulle's cataleysine veto of Britain's first Common Market entry bid, the Profumo scandal, and Supermae's somber departure—like Eden's after Suez—for illness.

■ Curtis Prendergast



HAROLD ROBBINS Chassis for a great-granddaughter.

Internal Combustion

THE BETSY by Harold Robbins. 502 pages. Trident Press. \$7.95.

Yes, Junk fans, it's a mamo a mamo for novelists who are all thumbs. Two of the greatest schlockmeisters in the history of solid waste have just published novels about the auto industry. Arthur Hailey's Wheels appeared at the beginning of the fall season (TIME, Oct. 11). Now comes Harrold Robbins to gun down Hailey with—The Carburetor3* No, with The Betsy.

It is called that because a 91-yearold automotive pioneer named Loren Hardeman sees his great-granddaughter Betsy swimming naked one day, and this makes him think about cars, and he decides to come out of retirement, wrench control of his company from his stodgy grandson Loren III, and build a splendid new automobile to be called the Betsy. Cynics may mutter at this



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point that Robbins is the only North American still extant who confuses girls with sedans. But no! Hailey's novel also jubilates over the introduction of a new auto. It may explain something to point out that Hailey lives in the Bahamas. Robbins spends half of his time in Cannes, and neither man drives to work.

Anyway, old Hardeman hires a burntout race-car driver named Angelo Perino to get the Betsy into production. It does not seem more than usually absurd that in due course Loren III becomes furious and hires crooks to sabotage his own firm. There is a lot of sex, much of it involving a lady test driver who combusts spontaneously whenever she hears the roar of an engine.

Despite the literary failings of Hailey's and Robbins' competing car novels, the awards committee will announce its selections:

Worst title: basically a standoff with a slight edge for Robbins.

Number of pages: Robbins, 502 to Hailey's 374. Most sensitive writing: Robbins' "gi-

ant shaft of white-hot steel" and "searing sheet of flame" far outclass Hailev's modest "her heart beat faster." Most obsequious cuddling up to the

auto industry: Hailey, who in a chapter about an auto exec's messy marriage, libel-proofs himself with a list of Detroit's "lasting love stories which had weathered well," and then adds, "There had been many outstanding second marriages, too-the Henry Fords, Ed Coles, Roy Chapins .

Neatest reach for historical verisimilitude: Robbins, who in a flashback has Hardeman telephone Walter Reuther in 1937 to warn him that the Battle of the Overpass (in which auto company goons beat up unsuspecting union organizers) is about to occur.

= John Skow

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FICTION Wheels, Hailey (2 last week)

The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (1) Message from Malaga, MacInnes (4)

The Exorcist, Blatty (3) The Betsy, Robbins (6)

The Winds of War, Wouk (7)

Bear Island, MacLean (5) Rabbit Redux, Updike

The Other, Tryon (9)

10. Our Gang, Roth (8)

NONFICTION Honor Thy Fother, Talese (1)

Elegnor and Franklin, Lash (2) Any Woman Can!, Reuben (3) Beyond Freedom and Dianity.

Skinner (4) Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown (5)

The Last Whole Earth Catalog. Portola Institute (6)

Without Marx or Jesus, Revel (9) Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (8) 9. The Vantage Point, Johnson (7) 10. The News Twisters, Efron

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You'll be happy to get Grant's 8 Scotch for Christmas. In 1887 Agnes Grant wasn't.

That was Christmas, 1887, the day the first drops of Scotch ran from Major William Grant's still. The men in the family were so busy working, they wouldn't even take time out to go home for Christmas dinner.

So Agnes Grant had to have her beautiful Christmas feast served right there in the distillery, plum pudding and all. Today, we're still making Grant's 8 Soctoh with the same care—even to aging it 8 full years to assure the smooth, light, balanced flavor. Because we're still a family-owned, family-operated business. That's the secret of Grant's 8 Scotch. And you share it every time you open a bottle. But especially at Christmas.

Grant's, 8 Scotch: share our family secret.

3 gourmet restaurants you really must try.



They're in the Bahamas. Which may be a bit much for dinner. Plan on staying a while. There'll be a lot to keep you occupied between meals.

The Cafe Martinique. A rambling house on a torchlit tropical lake. Split into a half dozen intimate alcoves. With a bar that's a paneled copy of a 19th Century French clubroom. In Thunderball, James Bond ate here. Try it and you'll see why.

The Bahamian Club. A plush masculine setting. New leather and old mahogany. With clubby food to match. International food. And thick, sizzling steaks and prime ribs.

The Villa d'Este. A lavish restaurant specializing in great Italian food. To know how great, you have to be Italian. The recipes have been stolen from the best menus in Rome and Naples.

3 great gourmet restaurants. On an island where the beaches are finer than salt and almost as white. Where the water is bluer than you've ever seen.

We've got a golf course where the Caribbean is your water hazard. And where our incredible milelong beaches double as sand traps.
Right next to our restaurants is
a cabaret theater with a revue that
costs a million dollars a year to

produce.

And if big casinos turn you on, you've come to the hottest gaming

you've come to the hottest gaming spot in the Caribbean. That's a lot of reasons to spend

a week or two out for dinner.

We can put you up in our opulent Ocean Club, the highly populer.

lar Britannia Beach Hotel, or the very reasonable Beach Inn. See your travel agent. Or call

us for more information.

Paradise Island

CANADA AT ITS BEST



Canada at its best is a holiaday wonderland. With Christmas trees by the millions. With reindeer. With enough snow for a hundred holiday seasons. And with all the good cheer that comes to you by way of Canadian Mist. This smooth, mellow, light Canadian is the perfect gift, to give or to get. Canadian Mist. Important of the mist. They should be supported by the state of the control with the state of the st

IMPORTED CANADIAN MIST



FILTER: 14 mg. "tar", 0.9 mg. nicotine, MENTHOL: 14 mg. "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report AUG. 71.